

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

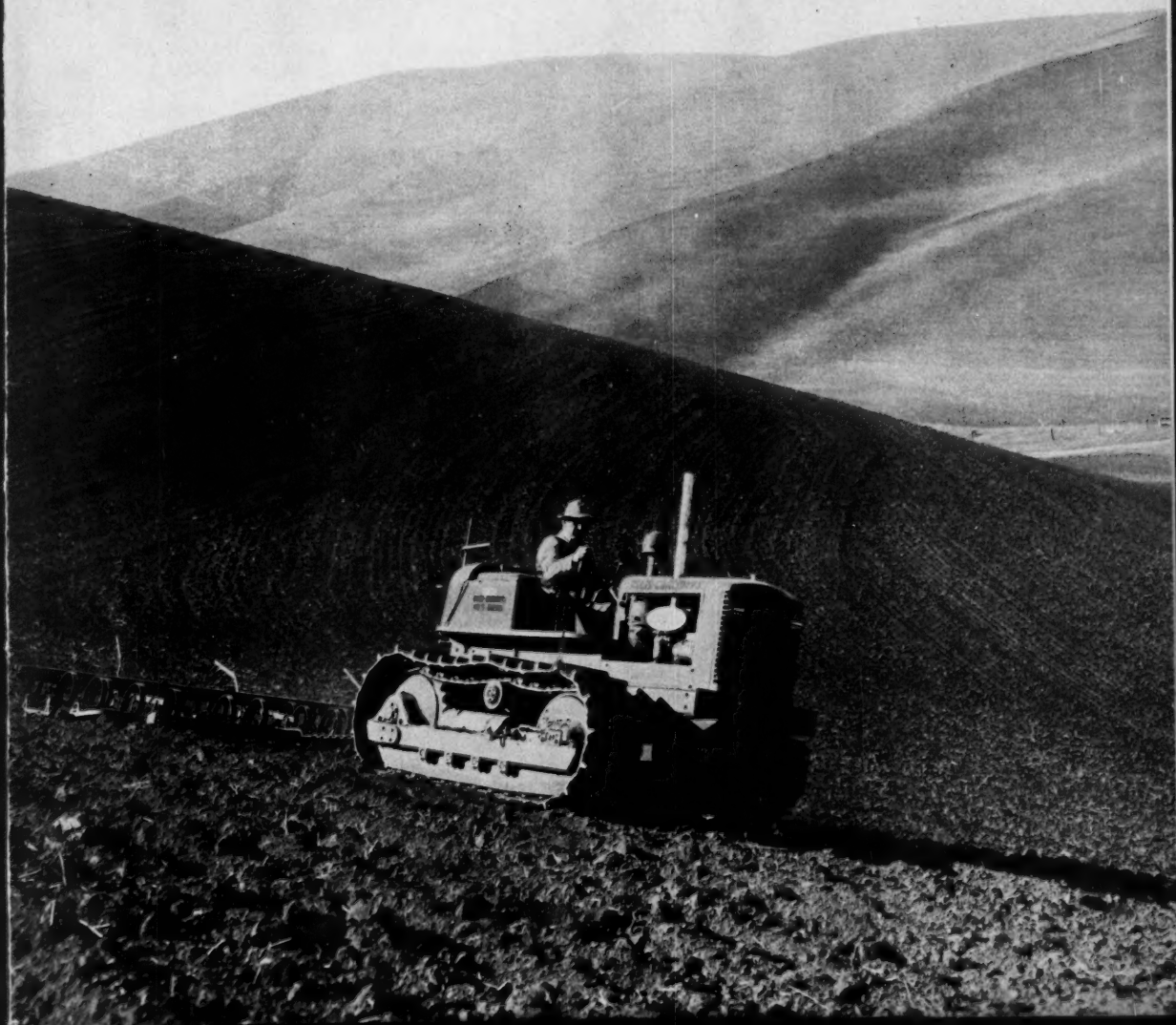
# PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

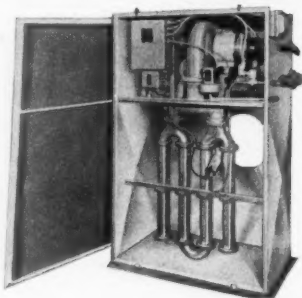
APRIL 28, 1951



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



## NEW LUMMUS GAS and OIL HEATING UNITS

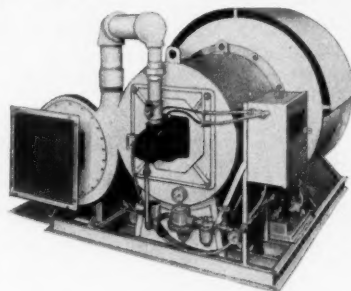


### AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER

Lights automatically when dryer fans are started. Temperature holds at level set, remote controlled if desired. Mixture of gas and air automatically correct at every temperature. Made in 1 million and 2 million BTU capacities. Uses natural, or butane gas. Approved by underwriters.

### OIL FIRED FURNACE

Will burn practically all grades of free-flowing oil that do not require pre-heating. Automatic igniter. Automatic cut-off. Correct mixture at every range. Full underwriter approval.



## LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

*Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

## CONTINENTAL Follows Through

Continental service does not stop with delivery to the ginner of machinery that he has ordered. It follows through to see that the equipment has been properly installed and is giving the best possible service.

In brief, the Continental system means more than merely ginning outfits developed to maximum efficiency. It means that Continental puts the ginner on an operating basis that insures him **maximum** returns and **lowest** ginning costs.

Members of our staff will be glad to advise with you on your ginning problems.

## CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

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ATLANTA

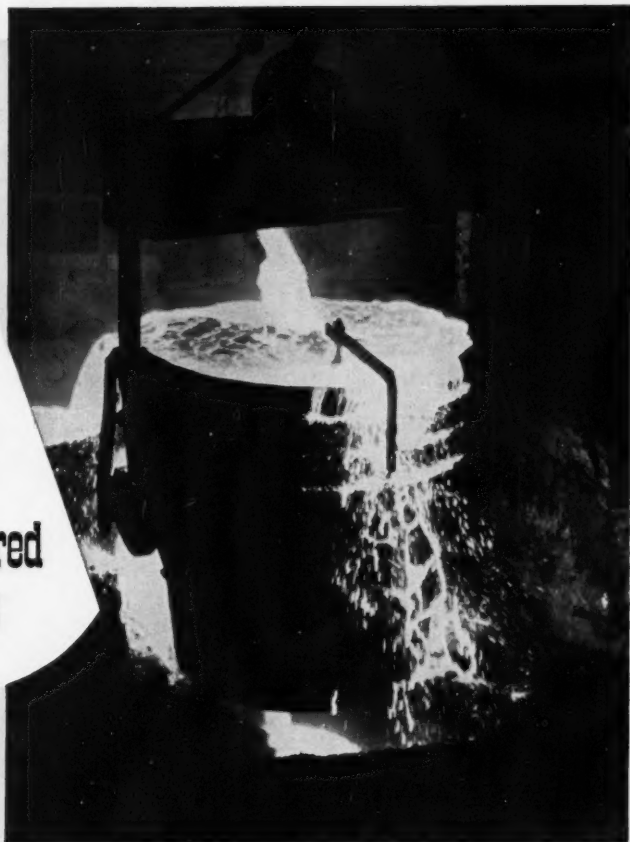
DALLAS

MEMPHIS



## ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY

was born and bred  
on cotton ties



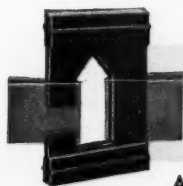
**COTTON TIES** were one of the first two products rolled by Atlantic Steel Company back in 1901.

Today more than 65 products bear the well-known name **DIXISTEEL**. But producing fine-quality cotton ties and buckles is still an important part of our business.

From our open hearth, special-analysis steel, **DIXISTEEL** Cotton Ties are rolled to exacting specifications to assure uniform quality, strength, durability and finish. **DIXISTEEL** Buckles are made to withstand strain and pull; they won't give way or cut the tie. Scientifically designed, they thread easily, provide firm seating and will not slip up or down.

Specify **DIXISTEEL**—the ginner's favorite for 50 years.

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.



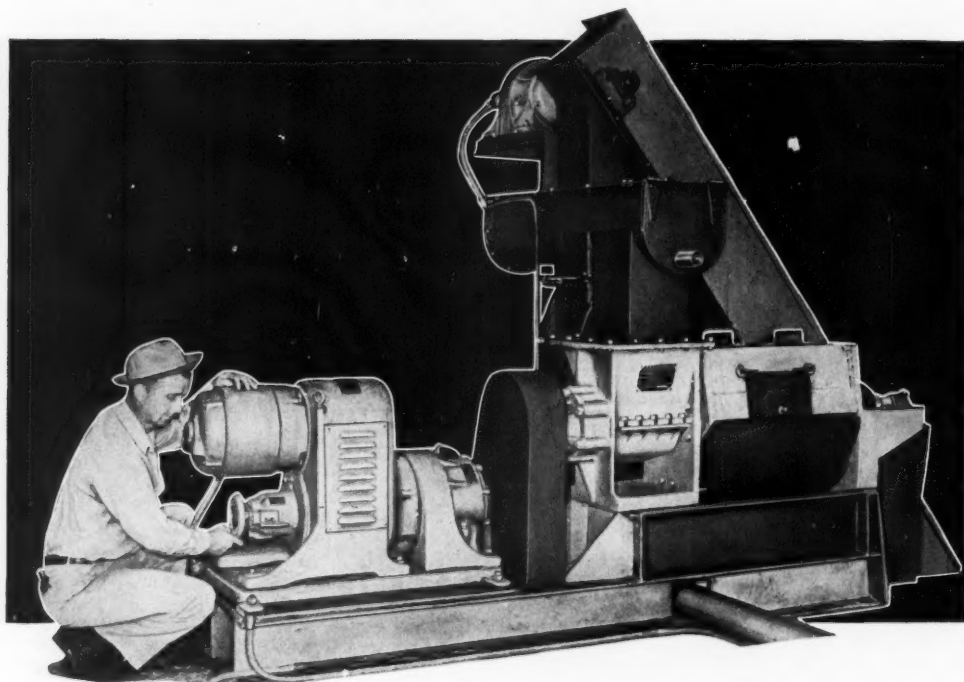
**DIXISTEEL**  
TRADE MARK

**COTTON TIES  
AND BUCKLES**

ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY • ATLANTA, GEORGIA



**This Enterprise Foots Press paid for  
itself in just one season...**



**... plus a \$13,050 Profit**

The Enterprise PF-7 Footh Press is one of the most important innovations in the vegetable oil processing industry in many years. Installations of this specially designed and engineered equipment have proved remarkable savings in two ways: it substantially reduces foots oil content, bringing it from 50 to 60% down to approximately 15%; and it also increases tonnages by 6 to 8% through

Expellers or Screw Presses. Increased plant capacity is accomplished at relatively low cost, providing greatly improved operating methods that result in high profit production. Compact and easily installed, the Enterprise Footh Press is readily adaptable to cottonseed, flaxseed or soybean plants. Write for full information today, or call your nearest Enterprise Process Machinery office.

**Enterprise**  
Process Machinery



**ENTERPRISE ENGINE & MACHINERY CO.**

A Subsidiary of General Metals Corporation

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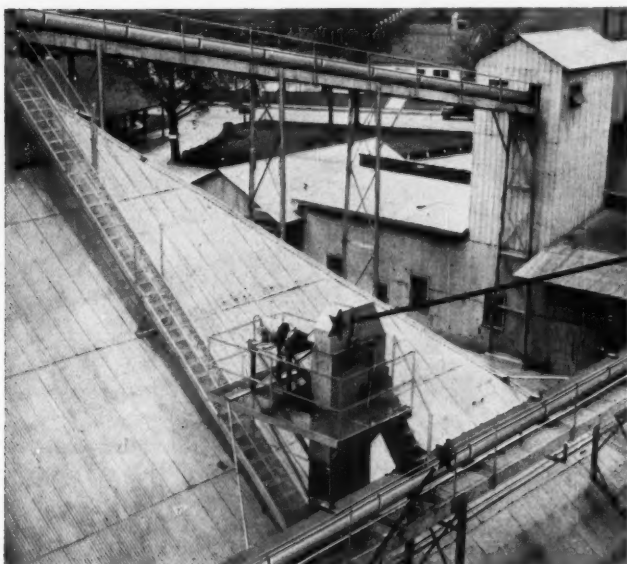
# Industry's **BEST SOURCE** for Bucket Elevators and Screw Conveyors

## **LINK-BELT** offers you the most diversified line of both... plus wide engineering experience

Get the right bucket elevators and screw conveyors for your requirements. Actually, it may be simpler than you think. For, whether your material is sticky . . . friable . . . hot . . . or abrasive—there's a Link-Belt design to move it with the highest possible efficiency.

Link-Belt builds many types and sizes of enclosed conveying equipment—the *widest range* of bucket elevators, screw conveyors and Bulk-Flo elevator-conveyors. And all are accurately made to assure smooth operation, long life.

Take advantage of Link-Belt's quality line and materials handling experience. Our engineers will be glad to help you come up with the right answers to your conveying and elevating needs.



Continuous bucket elevator delivers high capacities at lower speeds. Ideal for friable materials.



Two Link-Belt Screw Conveyors and a Link-Belt Bucket Elevator move large volumes of cottonseed at an Illinois oil mill.



Helicoid or sectional conveyor screws—for general screw conveyor applications—may also be furnished in the metal and finish best suited to your purpose and with components selected from the most complete line.

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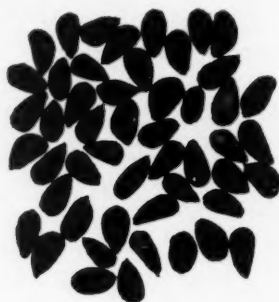
**BUCKET ELEVATORS and SCREW CONVEYORS**

**LINK-BELT COMPANY:** Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South.

*Appearances* ARE OFTEN DECEIVING



SINKERS PROCESSED  
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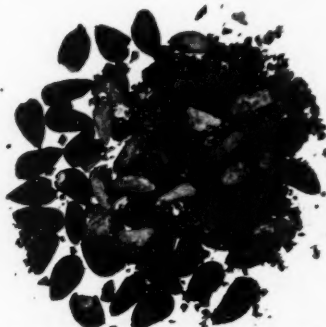


GAS OR DRY PROCESSED  
COTTONSEED

*Especially* IN DELINTED COTTONSEED



SINKERS PROCESSED COTTONSEED  
AFTER RUB TEST



GAS OR DRY PROCESSED COTTONSEED  
AFTER RUB TEST

• **MAKE THIS RUB TEST YOURSELF BEFORE BUYING** •

Rub a small handful of delinted seeds firmly between the palms of your hands. Be sure to notice that SINKERS COTTONSEED NEVER BREAKS UP.

**THE SINKERS PROCESS...**

is the only method whereby cottonseed can be perfectly delinted, graded and treated, without damage to the seed.

**CAUTION...**

Any breaking up of the seed indicates that the seed has been burned and charred —THIS MEANS TROUBLE.

**REMEMBER**—The seed coat protects the germ-life and permits absorption of the exact amount of moisture needed for germination under growing conditions.

**THE SINKERS CORPORATION**  
KENNETT, MISSOURI

**NOW FOR THE  
COTTON  
COUNTRY**

# THE GREATEST SPRAYER BUY YET



**PRICED  
WITH THE  
LOWEST**



DESIGNED & BUILT BY  
**COMFORT**  
THE CHOICE OF  
DEALERS IN THE MIDWEST  
FARM COUNTRY

**COMFORT**  
T. M. Reg.  
CULTIVATOR MOUNT  
**COTTON SPRAYER**

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**Dealers Prefer The Leader in Sales.** In independent surveys conducted by a leading dealer publication and 7 leading state farm papers, more dealers in 9 leading farm states expressed a preference for **COMFORT** Sprayers over any of more than 70 other brands.

That's pretty good evidence this new **COMFORT** Cotton Sprayer is worth investigating yourself. It's tested and proved, backed by a dependable manufacturer, and priced to attract customers. So get the facts on **COMFORT** today.

A GENUINE  
**COMFORT**  
PRODUCT

Order through Your Jobber or Write Direct

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**SPRAYS  
WITH OR WITH-  
OUT CULTIVATOR**



- 1 Easy to mount with or without cultivator.
- 2 Engineered for attachments for other crop spraying. Adjustable nozzle spacing for any width row. Adjustable boom height.
- 3 Extension booms available to convert standard 2-row model to 4 or more rows as illustrated above.
- 4 Complete with adjustable drops for between-row spraying.
- 5 Hollow cone tips (specified by cotton spraying experts) standard equipment.
- 6 Full floating gear operated positive pressure pump.
- 7 Chemical resistant hose. Rugged construction throughout.
- 8 Complete—nothing else to buy. Uses any standard 55 gal. drum (not furnished.)

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MULTI-PURPOSE FARM  
SPRAYERS  
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HI-PRESSURE  
STOCK SPRAYING UNITS  
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BOOM JET SPRAYERS for  
INSECTICIDE and  
RIGHT-OF-WAY SPRAYING

# From the Farms of America...



WHEN HOMEMAKERS TRY different brands of margarine they sooner or later hit on Allsweet. Then their search for flavor suddenly ends. For there is no artificial flavoring in Allsweet. Its flavor is delicate, *natural*.

And no wonder. A true farm product, Allsweet is made from clear rich food oils blended—by an exclusive process—with cultured pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet—the margarine with the delicate *natural* flavor.

## SWIFT & COMPANY

# PRESS

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California Cotton Ginners' Association  
The Carolinas Ginners' Association  
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### The Cover

THE INDUSTRIAL development of America has benefited the great agricultural areas of the country, drastically reducing manpower requirements on our farms and contributing to higher yields of food and fiber at lower costs. Here an Allis-Chalmers HD-5 tractor is preparing a loose seed bed for wheat planting.

Photo Courtesy Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.



A PROGRESSIVE AND INTERESTING MAGAZINE  
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER  
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS



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The Use of AMCO  
Bagging Assures Your  
Cotton Bale Full  
Protection. You Will Be  
Proud of Cotton  
Bales Wrapped with AMCO.  
It Stands Up Under  
All Sorts of Rough Handling.

In AMCO The "Plus" Means

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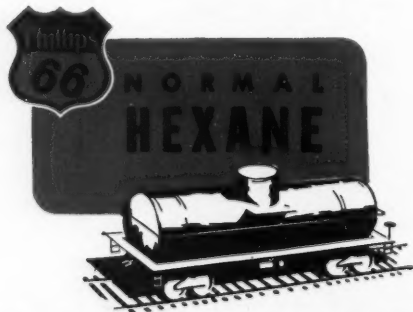


**Every time,  
same good  
recipe-**

**Same good  
results!**



**Y**OU'LL GET GOOD RESULTS, TOO . . . when you depend on Phillips 66 Hexane. Results are uniform because the solvent itself is always uniform. And there's less need for adjustments in the system. Fewer operational headaches.



In addition, this fine-quality, water-white solvent is notable for its extremely narrow boiling range, with a typical spread of 5°. No light ends . . . no heavy residue. Pure, too. Leaves no contaminating taste or odor in meal or oil.

Write for information about Phillips 66 Hexane and other high-quality Phillips solvents for use in soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

**PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY**

BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

AT PALM BEACH  
MAY 14-15

# GOVERNMENT CONTROLS TO BE BIG TOPIC AT NCPA CONVENTION

Principal speakers are Mississippi's Governor Wright and Former Congressman Pace

**M**EMBERS of the National Cottonseed Products Association will discuss many serious problems confronting their business and the cotton industry as a whole when they return to Florida for their fifty-fifth annual convention May 14-15 at Palm Beach. The Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel will be headquarters for the meeting.

The association met at Boca Raton, Fla., in 1947.

Although the regular business sessions of the convention will be confined to two days, a pre-convention meeting of the Rules Committee will begin at 4 p.m. Friday, May 11, at the Palm Beach Biltmore.

• **Registration to Begin May 12**—Registration for early arrivals will begin at 10 a.m. Saturday, May 12, at the registration desk in the West Lounge on the lobby floor of the headquarters hotel. The desk will open at 10 a.m. Sunday, May 13, and at 8:30 a.m. Monday, May 14.

The Publicity Office on the mezzanine floor of the Palm Beach Biltmore has been reserved for Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon.

General convention sessions will be held in the Ball Room (lobby floor) of the hotel and will begin at 9:45 a.m.



S. M. HARMON  
Secretary-Treasurer, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, Tenn.

Ladies are welcome at the business sessions.

• **Fielding Wright Is First-Day Speaker**

—Members of the National Cottonseed Products Association will hear three major addresses during the convention. Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi will make the only formal speech on the opening day. His subject has not been announced.

• **Cottonseed Meal Research to Be Topic**

—Dr. A. M. Altschul, head, Protein and Carbohydrate Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., will discuss the "Future Program



T. H. GREGORY  
Executive Vice-President, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, Tenn.

of Research on Cottonseed Meal" at the business session the morning of May 15. A few months ago the Southern Laboratory announced successful results of its research into processing methods which



W. D. LOWE  
President, National Cottonseed Products Association, Jackson, Miss.

would make cottonseed meal more widely usable as poultry and hog feed.

• **Stephen Pace to Speak** — Stephen Pace, Americus, Ga., former congressman from Georgia and now special counsel for the National Cotton Council, will make the final address. He will discuss the current cotton situation.

• **Hughes to Call Convention to Order** — R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C., president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and a past president of the National Cottonseed Products Association (1941-42), will call the meeting to order at 9:45 a.m. May 14.

Dr. John C. Glenn, pastor, First Methodist  
(Continued on next page)

■ **CONVENTION in colorful Palm** [redacted]  
Coast, will be the fifty-fifth in the NCPA's long record of service to Cotton Belt farmers and America's consumers of food and feed products. See following page for complete convention program.

odist Church, West Palm Beach, will give the invocation.

After the formal opening of the convention, President W. D. Lowe of Jackson, Miss., will make his annual report to the membership. Among the problems which it is expected will be considered during the convention are price ceilings, including those of cottonseed meal; priorities and allocations of metals and other materials, and price and wage stabilization.

Committee reports to be made follow-

ing Governor Wright's address will include: Rules Committee, by Chairman W. D. Lowe; Committee on Charter and By-Laws, A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., chairman; Arbitration Committees. Other reports on association activities will be made by Executive Vice-President T. H. Gregory, Memphis, Tenn., and Secretary-Treasurer Harmon.

• **Second Day's Business**—A supplementary report of the Rules Committee will be given at the beginning of the final

## Fifty-Fifth Annual Convention National Cottonseed Products Association Palm Beach Biltmore, Palm Beach, May 14-15

### First Day—Monday, May 14

- 9:45 A.M. Call to order: R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C.
- 9:45 A.M. Invocation: Dr. John C. Glenn, pastor, First Methodist Church, West Palm Beach, Fla.
- 9:50 A.M. Announcements: R. M. Hughes.
- 9:55 A.M. Formal opening: President W. D. Lowe, Jackson, Miss.
- Appointment of sergeant-at-arms.
- Enrollment of new members.
- Roll call and presentation of credentials.
- Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
- Appointment of Resolutions Committee.
- 10:15 A.M. Report of President W. D. Lowe.
- 10:30 A.M. Address: Fielding Wright, governor of Mississippi.
- 11:20 A.M. Report of Rules Committee, W. D. Lowe, chairman.
- 11:40 A.M. Report of Executive Vice-President T. H. Gregory, Memphis, Tenn.
- 11:55 A.M. Report of Committee on Charter and By-Laws, A. L. Durand, chairman, Hobart, Okla.
- 12:05 P.M. Report of Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon, Memphis.
- 12:20 P.M. Report of Arbitration Committees.
- 12:30 P.M. Recess for the day.
- 1:30 P.M. Golf tournament, West Palm Beach Country Club.

### Second Day—Tuesday, May 15

- 9:45 A.M. Call to order: President W. D. Lowe.
- Announcements.
- 9:50 A.M. Supplementary report of Rules Committee.
- 9:55 A.M. Report of Special Committee on Charter and By-Laws.
- 10:00 A.M. Report of Committee on Uniform Feed Laws, Thomas C. Law, chairman, Atlanta, Ga.
- 10:10 A.M. Report of Technical Advisory Committee, J. R. Mays, Jr., chairman, Memphis.
- 10:20 A.M. Report of Educational Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, Texas.
- 10:35 A.M. Address: *Future Program of Research on Cottonseed Meal*—Dr. A. M. Altschul, head, Protein and Carbohydrate Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.
- 11:05 A.M. Address: Stephen Pace, Americus, Ga.
- 11:45 A.M. Report of Traffic Committee, Jas. R. Gill, chairman, Paris, Texas.
- 11:55 A.M. Report of Special Committees.
- 12:05 P.M. New and unfinished business—set dues for ensuing fiscal year.
- 12:15 P.M. Elect and install new president.
- 12:30 P.M. Address of new president.
- 12:45 P.M. Election of Board of Directors.
- 12:55 P.M. Memorial resolutions.
- 1:00 P.M. Adjournment.
- 7:00 P.M. Annual banquet and dance, Cabana Terrace, Palm Beach Biltmore.



**A. L. WARD**  
Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, Texas.

business session the morning of May 15, after which the report of the special Committee on Charter and By-Laws will be given.

Thomas C. Law, Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the Committee on Uniform Feed Laws, will report for that committee, and J. R. Mays, Jr., Memphis, chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee, will report on that group's work. Jas. R. Gill, Paris, Texas, will report as chairman of the Traffic Committee.

Educational Service Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, will discuss the educational work carried on by his division in his report to NCPA members.

After other special committee reports are heard, a new president and board of directors will be elected and the convention will adjourn.

• **Breakfast Meetings**—State association secretaries will meet with members of the National Cottonseed Products Association. (Continued on Page 15)



**FIELDING L. WRIGHT**  
Governor of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss.  
Will address NCPA convention May 14.

HERE'S A COUNTERSHAFT BOX END  
THAT LIVES UP TO ITS NAME

**REGRAD...**

*"A Real Good  
Right Angle Drive"*

Manufactured by Southwestern Supply & Machine Works, Regrad\* is completely housed; is especially adapted to use where shock loads, serious end thrust and misalignment are common occurrences. It's compact, noiseless, self-lubricated—and it has **SKF** Ball Bearings.

They are specified for their inherent ability to withstand thrust and radial loads. All **SKF** Bearings are made to strictest specifications, are rigidly inspected, are always uniform in quality and dependability. Time and again, **SKF** has helped machinery manufacturers design and build for greater efficiency, smoother, more economical operation. 7238

\*For details on REGRAD, write Southwestern Supply & Machine Works, 6 East Chickasaw Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

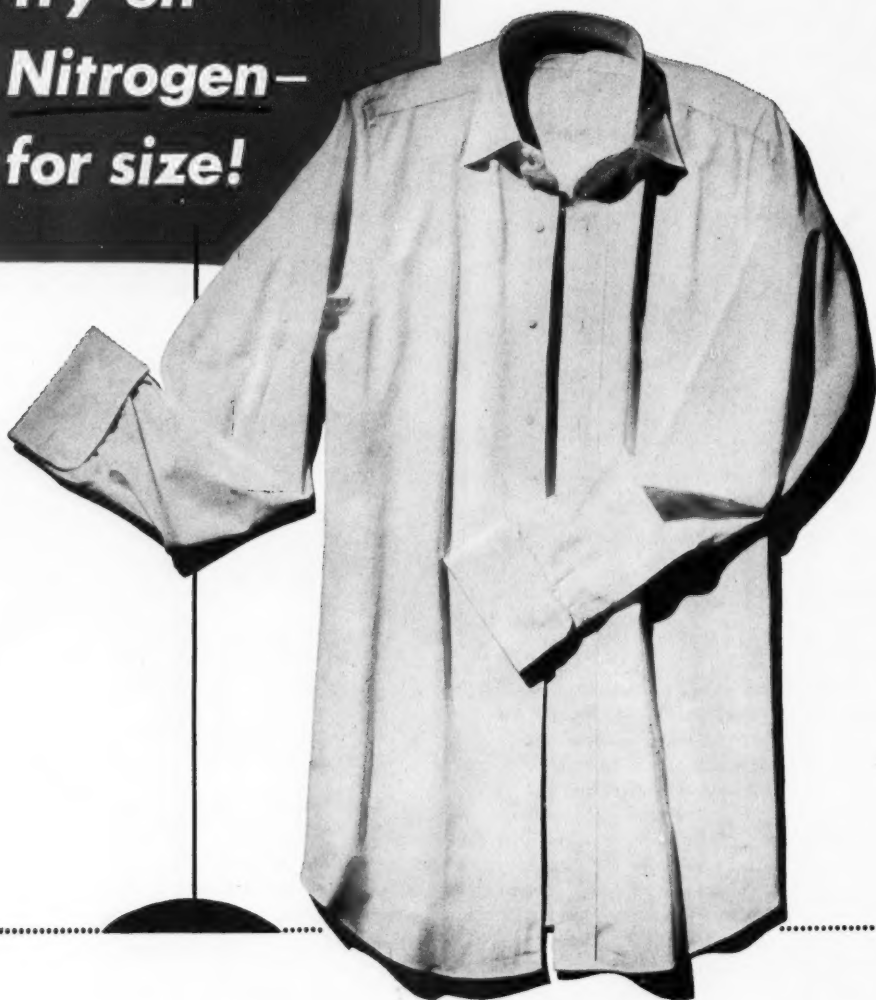


integrity  
craftsmanship  
metallurgy  
tolerance control  
surface finish  
product uniformity  
engineering service  
field service

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**SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.**, Phila. 32, Pa.  
manufacturers of  
**SKF** and HESS-BRIGHT bearings

**Try on  
Nitrogen—  
for size!**



Shirts use up a lot of cotton. So do dresses. And sheets, towels, bags, cordage, gloves, and thread. Add to that the huge military appetite for explosives and textiles. That's why more cotton is needed this year than ever before. 16 million bales are wanted. To help reach a goal of such size—try on nitrogen! It means greater yield per plant and more harvest per acre. That goes

for other crops, too, like corn and wheat, sugar cane and pastures.

Of all the sources of nitrogen, anhydrous ammonia is the most concentrated and the most economical. It is this preferred form that CSC produces at its Sterlington plant in Louisiana. Most of CSC's production is used to increase the crop yield of Gulf Coast farming land.

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CORPORATION  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.







**STEPHEN PACE**

Special counsel, National Cotton Council, and former congressman from Georgia, Americus, Ga. Will address NCPA convention May 15.

### NCPA Convention

(Continued from Page 12)

ciation staff for breakfast at 9 a.m. Sunday, May 13, in the Board Room (mezzanine floor).

The national association's board of directors will meet at breakfast at 8 a.m. Monday, May 14, in the Board Room.

• **Golf Tournament**—The annual handicap golf tournament will be held at 1:30 p.m. Monday at the West Palm Beach Country Club. The hotel operates a bus between there and the country club, and golfers can obtain a light lunch at either place.

Golf and attendance prizes will be displayed in the West Lounge of the Palm Beach Biltmore beginning May 12. The tournament will be played under U.S.G.A. rules. Prizes will be available as soon as the committee posts the list of winners.

• **Entertainment for Ladies**—Ladies attending the convention will be taken by boat to Rainbow Gardens, Boynton Beach, on Monday for the annual ladies' luncheon, leaving the hotel pier at 11 a.m. The luncheon will be followed by a tour of Rainbow Gardens, which contain more than 1,100 varieties of tropical plants, flowers and trees. Sport clothes and walking shoes are recommended for this event.

In the event of bad weather, a buffet luncheon in the Tropical Room at the Palm Beach Biltmore will be substituted for the garden tour.

• **Old Guard Reunion**—Members of the Old Guard will convene in the Coral Room (mezzanine floor) at 7 p.m. Monday for their thirty-third annual reunion.

• **Annual Banquet and Dance**—The annual banquet will be held on the Cabana Terrace at 7 p.m. Tuesday, May 15. It will be followed by the Desjardins Water Show featuring nationally-known aquatic stars, after which guests will dance until midnight.

• **Recreation Facilities**—Among the different types of recreational facilities available to NCPA members and their

families at the Palm Beach Biltmore or nearby are salt water swimming in either pool or ocean, cabanas, tennis courts, putting greens, golf courses, boating, deep sea fishing, cycling and afromobiling. They may also dance each evening in the East India Room.

• **Convention Committees**—W. P. Lanier is chairman of the golf committee, which includes J. I. Allman, Walter S. Brooks and O. F. Feely, all of Atlanta, Ga.

On the resolutions committee are T. J. Harrell, chairman, Fort Worth, Texas; E. F. Czichos, Dallas; and J. B. Perry, Jr., Grenada, Miss.

• **Officers and Directors** — Officers of the National Cottonseed Products Association are W. D. Lowe, Jackson, Miss., president; T. H. Gregory, Memphis,

Tenn., executive vice-president; S. M. Harmon, Memphis, secretary-treasurer; and A. L. Ward, Dallas, educational director.

Directors include: James V. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Lillard, Morrilton, Ark.; H. S. Baker, Fresno, Calif.; J. T. Preston, Monroe, Ga.; C. W. Wallace, West Monroe, La.; A. K. Shaifer, Clarksdale, Miss.; L. M. Upchurch, Raeford, N. C.; A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla.; E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; R. H. Patterson, Trenton, Tenn.; Joe Flaig, Dallas; F. Earl Davis, Harlingen, Texas; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas; Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Houston, Texas; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Guinee, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; and James R. Gill, Paris, Texas, ex officio.

**FOR PROPER PROTECTION**

**BE SURE IT'S  
HINDOO**  
2 LB...21 LBS-TARE

To hold the hooks and stand the strain—to guard against weather and mildew damage—HINDOO 2-lb., open-weave bagging has no equal.

For quality, strength, protection and value, HINDOO Bagging for almost a century has been the wise ginner's choice.

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**Ludlow**  
**MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.**  
MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GALVESTON, TEXAS. BOSTON, MASS.

# Looking Ahead

**It may be advisable, the author of this challenging paper suggests, for the cottonseed crushing industry to be represented on a full-time basis in Washington to assist the Government in working out fair and practical procedures relating to controls that may affect the industry.**

**By W. H. JASSPON**

President, Perkins Oil Co., Memphis

**W**HEN MR. GARNER invited me to talk to you today, my first impulse was to decline, on the premise that I was now more or less out of touch with the work and personnel of the Valley Division. After thinking it over, I realized that 31 out of my 47 years in this industry have been spent among you. Almost an entirely new generation has taken over. I still have an interest in, and a deep sentimental attachment to, the Valley Division and the cottonseed industry, in which I have spent all my working years. These were compelling reasons to come down here at this uncertain time to talk to you about some of the problems which may lie ahead of us.

One of the sure signs of age is the ability and desire to speak fluently, and often accurately, about the events of the distant past, while failing to remember some current occurrences. I shall, therefore, try to stay in the young men's class. I shall deal mostly with the future, because as Charles F. Kettering said, that is where we are going to spend the rest of our lives. Under existing circumstances, the most that can be said for past experience anyway is it makes us aware that accidents can happen. Please understand I am not underestimating its value.

Our freedom of action may be circumscribed for some time by various orders and regulations stemming from our defense mobilization program. Some of these orders are necessary, no doubt, if crop production should be below demand, and prices tend to get out of hand. As loyal Americans we shall cooperate willingly and actively with all reasonable and equitable mandates. But as loyal Americans, having the responsibilities of management and operation to fulfill, we should speak out loudly against any orders which are contrary to the common interest. I have in mind the recent examples of impractical cotton price controls. Also the temporary order which attempts to impose individual price ceilings based on deliveries during a stated period, without taking general market factors or competitive relationships into account. We must be on the alert to press our point wherever the impact, rather than the intent, tends to cause individual or sectional hardships. This

should be done while there is still time to bring about order rather than confusion in handling the new crop.

As crushers, we can truthfully, but technically, claim we have no direct interest in the price of cottonseed as long as under competitive conditions or emergency regulations we manage to net a reasonable toll for the services we perform. But this attitude is too narrow. It leaves out the valuable asset of good public relations, which gives weight and character to our representations. The marketing of cottonseed is infinitely more personalized than the pricing or selling of grains or even other oilseed crops. We are directly in contact with producers from the time they start to finance and plant their crop. As a consequence we have to bear most of the shock of criticism or condemnation when prices are unsatisfactory, or when we are compelled, in periods of controls, to translate government orders which are not acceptable to some segments of our selling and buying public. Review the record of the war period to see what I mean. Producers are seldom aware of the many times over the years that oil mills have been buyers of cottonseed at a loss. It is not in keeping

■ W. H. JASSPON is a veteran of 47 years in the cottonseed crushing industry and speaks with authority when he discusses the role of government in the processing, pricing and marketing of cottonseed products. Mr. Jasspon delivered the accompanying address at the annual meeting of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, held April 10 at Biloxi, Miss.—ED.

with the American tradition of a competitive economy to hold up a sore finger, or to yell for help whenever the going is a bit rough. We do have a greater right than we have exercised at times to make vigorous protest when we are forced by law or administrative procedure to compete on an unfair or unequal basis, whether such inequality arises from preferentials, such as taxes, or from a lack of knowledge in formulation of government policy as to what constitutes equity in an industry like ours. A strong opposition, where and when warranted and supported by the facts, is the only safeguard to the preservation of our investments on the one hand, and our ability to best serve the public on the other.

There has been too little defense of fair profits, and but little pressure for a change in the unjustifiably low depreciation allowances, which do not recognize the transition through which this industry is starting to pass. These are the primary sources which should provide the funds to repair and replace our properties, as new methods may make extraordinary expenditures necessary. We have to think of profits in terms of the present value of the dollar, and the increased cost of everything we have to buy, as well as higher taxes. This industry has to be profitable if it is to be maintained on an efficient and competitive basis, and if it is to survive in its present form. The so-called country mill is still an asset to its community, and no sensible and responsible interest feels otherwise.

While it is too early to make any forecast of production and supply, it is not too early to appraise the possibilities that may develop if a controlled economy becomes effective. This industry may face the danger of a market risk which it should not be called upon to assume. Under certain conditions buyers might lack the incentive to make forward product purchases, during the season of heavy movement. We know that cottonseed, unlike most other oilseed crops, moves in a comparatively short period of time directly to the oil mills because of its perishable nature. Unless it is possible to sell or hedge against such seasonal purchases, a serious marketing situation may occur. We should, therefore, begin to take counsel as to how we shall meet this problem. While I am sure we would all prefer complete freedom of operation, we may have to consider the possibility of requesting some form of underwriting protection, similar to that in effect during the last war, if our hands are tied through no fault of our own. Preliminary discussions with proper government agencies, on a tentative basis, may be advisable.

My one major deviation from confining my comments to the future, shall be to discuss the PMA support price operation with cottonseed in 1949. This issue may present itself again. We want to be prepared to meet it, for the burden will be upon this industry to do so. We never opposed a minimum price but we sincerely and actively disagreed with the way it was proposed to achieve it, because we knew it wouldn't work. The record is now clear. It did not work. The perishable character of most of the crop, and the marketing practices which have been created and developed to meet the conditions under which cottonseed are sold, make it impracticable, undesirable, and totally unnecessary to support a cot-

(Continued on Page 38)

## WEEVIL PROGRAM FOR '51



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## From our Washington Bureau

By **FRED BAILEY**  
and **DON LERCH**

Washington Representatives  
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



LERCH

• **"Farm Bloc" Gains Support in Washington** — Farm organizations and agricultural agency heads are closing ranks for a united front in opposition to plans of stabilization officials to spread and tighten controls over farm products. The battle will make top Washington farm news for the next several weeks.

Leaders who have been sounding out congressmen are confident they now have the backing to defeat any attempt at major revisions in the Defense Production Act as it applies to farm prices. There are some indications that stabilization officials are coming to pretty much the same conclusion.

Secretary Brannan now claims the backing of President Truman in opposition to ceilings below parity. On Capitol Hill, before the House Agriculture Committee, this week Brannan took a firm position in support of the farm organizations. It is not probable that he would have done that without presidential sanction.

Observers now believe the farm bloc has the votes to defeat the "cheap food" drive of labor leaders. That includes subsidies, which only recently appeared to be a likely compromise. We doubt, however, that subsidies can be entirely ruled out at this time. The final decision may not be made before late June, or possibly July.

• **Price Controls on Farm Products Expected Soon**—There is an almost unanimous opinion among farm leaders, however, that most, if not all, farm products will come under price controls within the next 12 months. They don't like it, but don't know how to stop it.

Farm experiences under OPA have not endeared OPS to agricultural leaders. In the forefront of critics of OPS are representatives of livestock and cotton producers. So far they have borne the brunt of price controls.

Opposition of the farm spokesmen generally to price controls is less strong

than the protests against ceilings at below parity. Among the farm groups the Farm Bureau has been the most critical of price controls, and the Farmers Union the least critical. The Grange has taken a middle-ground course.

Farm spokesmen on Capitol Hill are concentrating on keeping the controllers from squeezing farmers between high costs and low selling prices, rather than on avoiding all controls. They are more concerned about supplies of labor, machinery, fertilizer, insecticides and other supplies than about price ceilings.

• **Next Six Weeks Are Critical** — The next six weeks may be among the most critical in U.S. history. That view is shared privately by Washington officials. Things which they will be watching include:

**War**—Russia, if she intends to strike this year, likely will do so before the middle of June. The war in Korea could peter out, or it could burst into a full-scale conflict with China.

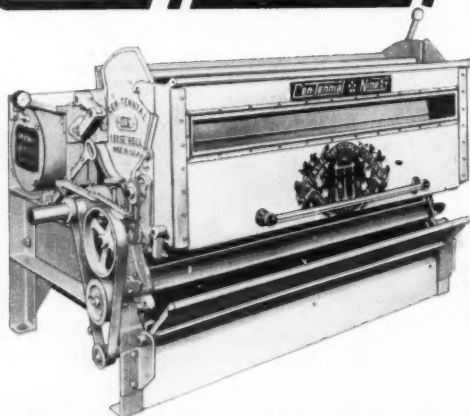
**Inflation**—Despite the lull in the 1950 rapid advance of prices, top government economists are warning that the danger of inflation is not over. They think the price and wage trend will turn upward again by June, and that stronger controls will be necessary.

**Conversion**—The effect of heavy government defense spending, and of conversion from civilian to military goods will begin to be felt soon. What will the effect be on the economy? Higher taxes seem sure, but beyond that there is little agreement as to what should be done.

**Crops**—Washington officials are anxiously watching farm production progress.

(Continued on Page 35)

# Cen-Tennial



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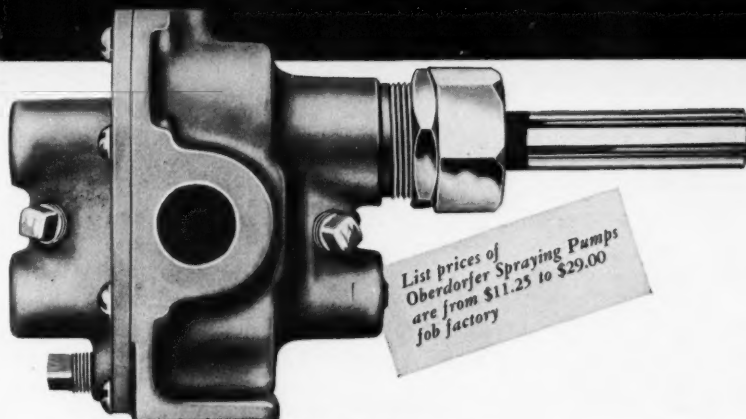
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# THE *California Plan* OF SUPERVISED INSECT CONTROL

■ GROWER cooperatives employ trained entomologists to make surveys of individual fields and recommend needed control measures.

**C**ALIFORNIA'S PLAN of "supervised" insect control has worked so well that farmers in the northwest section of the San Joaquin Valley have banded together in an incorporated organization known as the Westside Pest Control Association.

The plan first went into effect as a weapon employed in fighting the alfalfa caterpillar. It has since been broadened to control other pests of alfalfa and pests of cotton.

• **What It Is**—"Supervised" control is a method of systematized insect control which makes full use of biological and cultural control as well as chemical control. The plan is carried out through the employment of a trained entomologist by grower cooperatives and has been used successfully for the past five years. The plan has served the growers in this area of the San Joaquin Valley so effectively

By **T. H. HEFFERNAN**  
**RAY F. SMITH** and  
**GORDON L. SMITH\***

that it might well be established in other areas and for other crops where there is sufficient acreage to justify the establishment of grower cooperatives.

A successful supervised control program in a district requires the following: (1) an intimate knowledge of the insects; (2) a sufficient acreage to finance the district; (3) a grower cooperative to

\*Respectively, the authors are Entomologist, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno; Assistant Professor of Entomology and Assistant Entomologist, California Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley; Assistant Entomologist, California Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley.

■ **GORDON L. SMITH**, one of the authors of this article, is shown following the standard procedure for sampling lygus bugs. An insect net with a 14-inch diameter opening swung through the tops of the cotton plants in one row and striking them at 35- to 45-degree angle for 50 sweeps is the customary single sample.

administer the district; and (4) a properly trained entomologist to supervise the control of insects.

• **Strength in Numbers** — Individual farmers usually do not have the time or the specialized training to adequately follow the insect infestation in all of their fields. There are, of course, some large growers who can independently utilize the services of a properly trained man to handle the entomological problems, but for every grower who is able to do this there are many others who cannot. Under the cooperative supervised control projects, the needs of all the farmers in a project are met and all fields obtain the best possible insect control. Under the plan all fields are thoroughly supervised, but control measures are applied only when proven necessary. Therefore, it is unnecessary to treat merely for insurance because of lack of information as to future infestation or damage by pests.

• **Parasites and Predators Utilized** — Under the plan of supervised control, parasites and predators are protected and utilized to their fullest extent. Since under supervised control only those fields are treated in which natural control is inadequate, any beneficial insects in the area are favored and a natural balance is fostered. The assurance that the fields are being watched by trained entomologists and that no sudden outbreaks will destroy a crop in which thousands of dollars have been invested is of inestimable value to the grower.

• **Tailor-Made for Each Field** — Each control recommendation is tailor-made



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for the individual field, and all the factors involved are considered in relation to the situation in the particular field before any recommendations are made. In the case of alfalfa, a method has been developed which makes it possible to predict damage by the alfalfa caterpillar from three days to two weeks ahead of injury. This margin of time allows the grower and the entomologist to take full advantage of cultural control practices. At times a simple change in the alfalfa cutting program may result in large savings.

Each of the California supervised control districts is managed by a grower cooperative which employs a graduate entomologist for the summer. The entomologist is, of course, responsible only to the growers who employ him. The Division of Entomology and Parasitology

and local farm advisors (county agents) of the University of California assisted in the original development of the supervised control programs and also serve in an advisory capacity. The projects are financed entirely by grower assessments which have averaged about 20 cents an acre.

• **Plan Fits Present Picture**—Due to the sharp increase in cotton acreage in California this year, growers are faced with more serious potentialities from insect infestations. And because of the threatened shortage of insecticides, containers and transportation facilities, growers are more aware than at any time in the past of the need for making insect control applications only where necessary. It is under such conditions that the supervised control plan fits the picture so well, for

embodied in this area is not only a marked reduction in the cost of insect control to the individual but a direct conservation and efficient utilization of materials so necessary in time of national emergency.

• **More Farmers Interested**—A number of grower meetings have been held recently in the western part of the San Joaquin Valley to acquaint more farmers with the supervised control program. However, the demand for qualified personnel at present is greater than can be supplied for this summer. Applicants for the positions of supervising entomologists are given additional special training beyond the extent of the regular college curriculum.

To date there has been wide acceptance of the plan by growers. There are perhaps 100,000 acres of cotton alone in the western part of the San Joaquin Valley that would come under the plan now if enough men were available to carry out a supervised control program.

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## Dinsmore Heads Western Cotton Shippers Group

Vernon J. Dinsmore, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., was elected president of the Western Cotton Shippers Association at its twenty-eighth annual convention in Fresno April 13-14. He succeeds Fred G. Sherrill, of J. G. Boswell Co., Los Angeles, Calif., who became a member of the association's board of directors.

Succeeding Mr. Dinsmore as vice-president is C. B. Grigsby, Bakersfield, Calif., who, by custom, is in line for the presidency of the association next year. T. J. Harvey, Los Angeles, was renamed executive vice-president and secretary.

Some 500 delegates and their wives attended the convention from California, Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas.

## Valley Planting Dates Are Extended 10 Days

"Hardship cases" in the three-county Lower Rio Grande Valley cotton area were given special permits to plant cotton through April 25, 10 days after the official April 15 deadline, by Texas Agriculture Commissioner John C. White.

"Hardship cases" were defined as those who could not plant in the normal period because of lack of moisture, sustained wind damage or hail damage.

A record 906,549 acres had been allotted to cotton in the Valley by April 15, according to permits issued by the state Department of Agriculture. This is 126,500 acres above the 1949 high acreage. Hidalgo County permits totaled 380,406 acres, Cameron County had 340,089 acres under permit and Willacy County's total was 186,054. Starr County, also in the Valley area, is not included in the acreage totals because planting permits are not required in that county.

## Harry Taylor, California Ginner, Dies in Accident

Harry Taylor, 62, Shafter, Calif., gin operator, was killed instantly April 7 when he apparently lost control of his car, which ran off the highway, back onto the roadway and into the center island, and struck the rear of another car.

At Jackson, Tennessee—

## Tennessee Ginners To Meet May 4

■ Representative Albert Gore, J. H. McLeod, Claude Welch and Dr. Charles N. Sharp are among speakers for annual meeting.

Speakers announced for the annual meeting of the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association at Jackson, Tenn., May 4 include Tennesseans Albert Gore, Carthage; J. H. McLeod, Knoxville; Claude Welch, Memphis; Dr. Charles N. Sharp, Cookeville; and three out-of-state USDA ginning experts, Charles A. Bennett and John E. Ross, Jr., of Stoneville, Miss., and Charles Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, Ga. The meeting will be held at the New Southern Hotel at Jackson.

● **Session to Open at 10 a.m.**—Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m., and President W. Burton Shibley will call the meeting to order at 10 a.m.

The address of welcome will be given by George Smith, mayor of Jackson.

● **Four Morning Speakers**—Mr. McLeod, who is dean of the School of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, will make the opening address of the meeting.

He will be followed by a discussion of ginning problems by the three experts in that field: Mr. Bennett, who is regional engineer, Mechanical Processing of Farm Products Division, USDA Cotton Ginning Investigations; Mr. Ross, agricultural economist, Stoneville Laboratory, USDA Research and Testing Division; and Mr. Oglesbee, USDA extension cotton ginning specialist.

● **Gore and Welch to Speak in Afternoon**—Congressman Gore's address will open the afternoon session at 1:30 p.m. His subject has not been announced.

Only other address during the business meeting will be made by Mr. Welch, who is director of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Division.

Following Secretary-Treasurer W. T. Pigott's report and the reports of committees, officers of the association for the ensuing year will be elected.

● **Annual Banquet**—Dr. Sharp, who is dean of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, will be the speaker at the annual banquet, which will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Gold Room at the New Southern Hotel.

● **Officers**—Officers of the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association are W. Burton Shibley, Newbern, president; Edd Knox Boyd, Bolivar, vice-president; and W. T. Pigott, Milan, recording secretary-treasurer.

## Compress-Warehouse Group To Meet May 14-15-16

The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association will be held May 14-15-16 at the George Vanderbilt Hotel in Asheville, N. C.

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# Farmers and Economic Stabilization

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which the head of  
one of the world's  
largest cotton  
plantations and  
seed breeding con-  
cerns delivered at  
the Texas ginners'  
convention at Dallas  
early in April, the  
author reviews the  
cotton price freeze  
and the events that  
preceded it, and  
says it is to the  
best interest of farm-  
ers to move ahead  
with their plans to  
produce a 16-million-  
bale crop this year.

By **CHARLES R. SAYRE**

President, Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.

**T**HE DICTIONARY defines stabilization as "resistance to forces tending to cause distortion." When used with economic significance it is necessary to add "with fairness to each economic group concerned."

#### More Than Enough To Be Sure

One encounters in Washington these days the underlying viewpoint that it is much better during a period of uncertainty to err on the high side in terms of supply for any basic material. This is prompted both by the explosive nature of the world picture and the widely accepted view that the primary approach toward warding off inflation is through added production. None of us can quarrel directly with the soundness of both ideas up to the limits of national utilization of our resources here at home. Our resources must be utilized consistent with preparedness throughout the anti-communist areas of the world. The 150 million American citizens can never stem the creeping menace of communism with a strictly defensive attitude against encroachment within our own boundaries. The manpower balance of the world is such that we must have allies and they must be effective ones. We must husband our resources, whether they are soil productivity or real goods, in such a fashion that we can play a leading role in the economic and military preparedness throughout more than half of the world for the next two or three generations. I must say candidly that I do not believe that such a perspective has been used in considerations of the utilization of farm resources in the South, or for that matter in the whole country for 1951 or for 1961.

#### Seven Months of Indecision

Ten months ago arguments of policy centered upon immediate wide-scale freezing of prices at existing levels. Instead of a "general freeze" at reasonable levels for prices at which farmers buy as well as prices at which they sell, we had seven months of indecision. These were seven months during which many prices did advance at startling rates: Tin, 138%; aluminum, 78%; lead, 50%; chemicals, 27%; textiles, 32%; average farm prices, 21%; middling 15/16" cotton, 24%.

Things which the cotton farmers buy increased about as follows during the same period: Machinery, 17%; labor, 28-35%; insecticides, 30-35%; fertilizer, 20%.

Striking a rough balance, costs for anything that the cotton farmer purchases are likely to be 27 to 30 percent higher in 1951 compared with the 1950 crop. This is a rough guess. It recognizes, as any approximation of costs for 1951 must reflect, that a 63 percent increase in production in a single year is so large that the average costs on the individual cotton farm as well as marginal operating costs will be pushed up greatly.

#### Price Prospects for 1951 Crop

Taking 39.83 per pound as the futures quotation for December, as this is being written, the price prospects for the 1951 crop are for an increase of 17 percent compared with the pre-Korean price level for cotton. A price of 39.83 would be a little less than the price at which the farmers sold much of their 1950 crop. If the 1951 crop has to be sold at prices equivalent to a possible loan rate of 32.50 cents it would be 21 percent less than the price of the 1950 crop. Considering the current quotations for December, the cotton farmer could hedge his 1951 crop at about the same as he got for the 1950 crop, while facing purchase prices roughly 27 percent above those in 1950. With prices at the loan rate schedule he is facing a reduction of 21 percent in selling prices and a 27 percent increase in buying prices. There are no "futures market indications" that prices of machinery, labor or insecticides will go down.

In stabilization approaches for practically all groups, it appears that stabilization levels are to reflect increases in costs since the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Certainly this is true from what one finds in the formula for retail mark-ups. It is apparent from the escalator clauses included in the wage contract negotiations with a further general increase of possibly 10 percent in addition to cost of living changes. Similarly increases in costs of raw materials, labor and transportation provide the primary basis in most economic briefs presented by manufacturers such as the chemical processors or textile mills when they ask for reconsideration in their price ceilings.

As the matter now stands, prices to the grower can fluctuate between 45.76 cents, minus freight to the mill area, the odd lot ceiling, and 32.50, a guess as to the floor for middling 15/16" cotton.

What are the main influences that are likely to govern the prices within this range during October, November and December when most farmers must sell? Ob-



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vously the size of the crop itself will be a big factor. The question as to whether there will be a free market or ceiling prices on raw cotton June 30, 1951, will be of major consequence. Access to foreign outlets depending upon the size of the export allocation and the rate at which licenses are forthcoming is another major consideration. The development of a satisfactory mechanism for stockpiling with adequate funds allotted thereto would be a significant influence. The quality of the crop may be down with the large expansion in acreage, and production—weather permitting—could mean average returns to growers at levels much below the 32.50 for middling 15/16" staple. Maintenance of peak consumption appears to be likely with considerable inventory liquidation in textiles. One possibility which could send the price

to the loan level would be a big crop with exports cut off by "all out war."

Producer plans are pretty well set for the 1951 crop. Private and semi-official indications of acreage intentions show that the acreage will probably be big enough to produce about 16 million bales with average yields. The die is cast. It was cast by the producer thinking that he would have the full cooperation of the government and others in making a large crop. Assurances of such cooperation were given last September.

Let's see what has happened since then.

First we have had a program of education as to the needs for a large supply of cotton in the U.S. and the rest of the world. That is the true picture and it has been portrayed in a true light by both the industry and the government.

We have not, however, had the anticipated success in solving grower problems which was expected last September and October when the big crop was requested.

For example, everyone has agreed that labor is a No. 1 problem in meeting the requirements for the 1951 crop. The President's Committee on Migratory Labor held a wide range of hearings centered primarily upon the long term problems of migrants. The Sub-committee on Migratory Labor of the House Committee on Agriculture began looking into farm labor needs in October, 1950, and they gave particular attention to the problems in cotton growing areas. This Committee breathed new life into the topic in Washington. The Committee heard everyone interested in the subject and greatly facilitated the development of a new and more satisfactory agreement with the Republic of Mexico. Senator Ellender of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and Representative Poage of Texas, now chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Migratory Labor, participated in the development of the new labor agreement with Mexico. Legislation to implement the provisions as outlined in this agreement was introduced by Representative Poage and Senator Ellender. They have pushed hard for quick passage of a labor importation bill. Actually such legislation was needed as early as last December. The delay up to now means that any chopping labor from Mexico must be brought in under the "old contract" which is highly unsatisfactory. We have yet to see just what will be the arrangements under which labor can be obtained at harvest time. The lack of practical arrangements for importation of labor adds greatly to grower risks with the 1951 crop.

United States Department of Agriculture, the National Cotton Council, the Farm Bureau and others have worked diligently to acquire needed amounts of scarce chemicals such as sulphuric acid for delinting of planting seed, basic chemicals needed for insecticides, and steel for gin machinery, for farm equipment, bale ties and the like. Until last Saturday all of the approaches had to be made on an emergency and "spot situation" basis. Last Saturday it was announced by the National Production Authority that, beginning in June, farm machinery manufacturers would be able to obtain steel, aluminum, copper and textiles needed for making farm equipment through the use of defense orders. It would appear rather obvious, however, that the time lag again will mean that such equipment will not be available in time to help with the 1951 production problems at the farm level.

Obviously a big acreage is being pitched by the farmer on the basis of requests for more cotton and anticipation of "high market prices" which may not materialize. The help he has received in obtaining supplies and labor has been very, very slow.

#### Supply-Price Relationships

It is desirable that we recognize some of the historical relationships between cotton supplies and prices at this point.

From 1930 through 1944 the seasonal average price for middling  $\frac{3}{8}$ " cotton ranged from 5.89 cents to 20.60 cents in the 10 designated spot markets. During that entire period the carryover of cotton at the end of each marketing season never got below five million bales, except in 1936 when it was 4,499,000 bales. It

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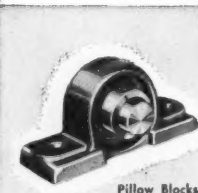
Slip it  
over the shaft



Engage  
and turn collar



Set the screw and the  
bearing is secured to shaft.



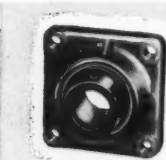
Pillow Blocks



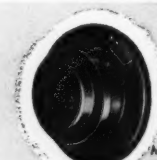
Line and  
countershaft  
units



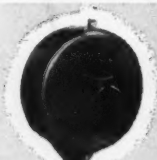
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was not until 1945 that an increase in price to the grower of as much as four cents per pound occurred from one year to another. The big jump in cotton prices, as you know, came with the 1946 crop with the carryover going as low as 2,530,000 bales by Aug. 1, 1947. This situation was followed by prices in 1947 at roughly the same level as in 1946. It is fair to recognize that a carryover of between 3 and 3.5 million bales would provide more than a three months' supply with mill consumption in this country ranging between 10 and 11 million bales per year.

If one looks at the supply-price relationships, taking support price properly into account, it becomes fairly apparent that farmers would finance large crops and large carryovers if the support price mechanism were not the law of the land. The government finances large crops and large carryovers whenever the price level in the market place is below or approximately the same as the support price levels. The merchants, shippers and mills and finally consumers in this country and abroad pay most of the difference between the support price and the going market level with a short crop when there is free movement of the crop.

#### Controls on Raw Cotton

I said recently that January 1951 was "black January" for cotton. On Jan. 26 after long, long arguments it was made clear by the Office of Price Stabilization that price ceilings should be applied on raw cotton at every level but that of the producer. This precipitated a six weeks' fight in which everyone in the cotton industry, including the producer, worked very diligently under the leadership of the National Cotton Council to try to develop a satisfactory way to stabilize raw cotton prices without having ceilings invoked thereon. It is history that the fight was unsuccessful in terms of immediate results. Apparently there will be ceilings on raw cotton as long as the defense production law of 1950 remains in effect. As you know, the time limitation on this act expires on June 30, 1951.

Cotton growers at a meeting of the Beltwide Cotton Producers in Memphis on March 28 reiterated their opposition to ceilings on raw cotton. They pointed out that economic stabilization could not best be served through the direct use of price controls.

Since the grower must market the bulk of his cotton during harvest time, it is quite possible that prices would range eight or nine cents below raw cotton ceilings. There would be little incentive for mills and others to buy large stocks early if the price could go only in one direction.

If price controls are utilized for the protection of the consumer such controls should be applied to textile products in retail trade channels—where the consumer buys. I believe the National Ginners Association at their recent meeting in Memphis took the same position as the growers on this important problem.

#### Export Controls

The authority for export allocations, the export control act of 1949, expires June 30, 1951. There is no question but what we must continue to provide protection for supplies in which the national security is involved. Experiences last October, however, make the cotton grower dubious of blanket authorities for export controls. There should be specific

guides developed as to what the minimum export allocation could be. This should apply to all agricultural commodities as well as cotton. For example, as indicated by the Beltwide Cotton Producers Committee, if the production goal of 16 million bales is attained in 1951 the minimum export allocation should not be less than 4,600,000 bales, which is the amount of the anticipated exports indicated in the announcement calling for the goal of 16 million bales. It is suggested further that consideration be given to increasing the minimum amount of the export allocation percentage-wise as production exceeded the stated goal up to a level of, say, 18 million bales. Beyond the production of 18 million

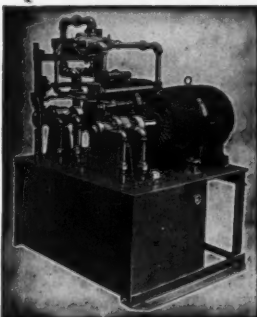
bales it is difficult to see why export allocations would be needed at all from a national security standpoint.

To provide adequate flexibility if the crop falls short of the requested goal, the minimum export allocation could be reduced percentage-wise. The determinations as to the size of the minimum allocation should be based upon the September crop estimate. They could be modified if the crop estimates of the succeeding months were to change substantially. It is further proposed that export licenses should be issued in any particular quarter in the same proportion as the percentage of the farmers' crop that is normally marketed during that quarter. This would guard against a holdup in



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export licenses during the period that the average cotton grower has to sell his crop.

#### Stockpiling

It has been agreed throughout the cotton industry that a part of the risk of the grower as well as a part of the needed reserve of cotton from a strategic standpoint should be met through stockpiling. It has been proposed in general that stockpiling would also be guided by the size of the crop as indicated in the crop estimates and that beginning after Sept. 15 the government through Commodity Credit Corporation or some other designated agency operating through the regular trade channels would acquire that proportion of the production over and above anticipated domestic consumption plus exports plus a reasonable carryover. The extent of the stockpiling operations at a particular time between Sept. 15 and Jan. 15 under the current proposal would depend upon the crop reports made by the government each month. It is highly important that efforts to develop the stockpiling authority and to provide funds for its operation should become the basis for an industry-wide effort at a very early date.

#### Extended Harvest, Lowered Grades

There are many who fear that production of a large quantity of cotton, particularly in the rain grown areas, with shortages of labor and machinery will mean that a high proportion of the crop will be in the lower grades before harvest can be completed. This could mean a three or four cents reduction in the average loan value of such crop without accompanying reductions in costs. Producer groups are currently studying

the possibilities for requesting that the basis for the loan rate be shifted from middling  $\frac{3}{8}$ " staple to low middling  $\frac{3}{8}$ " staple. It would appear that this would mean a difference of about 495 points in loan-rate levels compared with 1950. It is proposed that loan rates for other grades and staples would be calculated on the same basis as at the present time with historic differentials between grades, staples and locations.

#### Where Do We Stand

We must think clearly about the situation which confronts us. The U.S. is at war. This war could reach world wide proportions without further notice.

Cotton farmers have been asked to produce at least 16 million bales of cotton this year.

Practically every action that has been taken and every development which has occurred during the last six months has added to the risk which cotton growers must shoulder in producing a large crop this year. It is not enough for us to sit idly by and depend upon chance to meet all of the risks that are involved. An improved factual basis must be established for action and coordinate action should be taken by all interested groups.

It is to the long-run best interest of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and the farmers which they serve that we do move ahead with our plans to produce a large crop in 1951. It is in the long-run best interest likewise that the average cotton farmer not be asked to incur heavy losses through the lack of action on the part of the industry or the government after the increase in 1951 has been made at their request. Our strength as a democracy and a world

leader in the search for peace will depend on the efficient way in which our resources are to be used for years to come. It would be most difficult to sell any group upon the idea of huge increases in the production of any commodity if they experience severe financial losses as a result of such previous requests when expected aid was not forthcoming.

It must be crystal clear that fairness in economic stabilization is not served by controls which place almost the entire burden of correcting inflation upon the primary producer when over-buying by the consumer is the pressure which keeps the bubble expanding.

In cotton we must not permit the "producers' goose" to be cooked by the 1951 crop. That same goose will be needed "to lay" large crops in the future.

#### Soybean Association Sets Convention for Sept. 6-8

The 1951 convention of the American Soybean Association will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on Sept. 6, 7 and 8, George M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, has announced.

Formal business sessions will be held on Sept. 6 and 7 at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, headquarters for the meeting, according to present plans, Mr. Strayer said. On Sept. 8 a one-day field trip will be made to Iowa State College at Ames.

• The U.S. farmer now receives 51 cents of the consumers' food dollar. This compares to 54 cents in 1945 and 53 cents in 1946.

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## After 34 Years of Service

# Fritz Lichte Retires

■ THE COTTON BELT'S first full-time cotton ginning specialist dons his working togs for the last time on April 30. No man who ever worked with the ginners of Texas loved them more, or won so many friends in an industry he has faithfully served since the early 1930's.

ON HIS BANK'S RECORDS he is probably listed as "F. E." Lichte, but to the ginners of Texas and thousands of other warm friends those initials mean little. To them he is Fritz Lichte, long-time Texas Extension cotton ginning specialist.

Fritz, who began his work with the Extension Service in 1933 as a county agent, is retiring April 30 after 34 years with Texas A. & M. He is succeeded by Ed H. Bush, a capable young man who has already become well known to the ginners on recent travels with Fritz.

Fritz, who was born May 12, 1885 in Germany, was brought to this country by his parents when he was under a year old. Although not born here, he comes as close to being a native Texan as any fire-eating member of that breed you can find anywhere. He graduated from Graham, Texas, high school, then went to Texas A. & M. where he studied textile engineering. His education did not come easy, for Fritz' parents died while he was still an infant.

For a time he was a textile engineer in North Carolina and Texas—

he married Allie James in the latter state—and in 1917 became a member of the faculty at his alma mater to teach textile engineering. Later, after the Bankhead Act became history, Fritz was given the job of administering refunds to the ginners of Texas for the expenses they incurred in keeping records under that act.

He got to know the ginners and their problems in that job, but it was in his work as ginning specialist that they came to love Fritz as a loyal friend and wise counselor, and to respect him for his wide knowledge of their technical problems. Fritz has traveled tens of thousands of miles into every remote corner of the state where cotton is grown; attended countless district ginners meetings and state ginners conventions; and participated actively in numerous Extension cotton improvement programs.

Anybody who knows him will tell you there is only one Fritz in all this wide world, now or ever. Those who have traveled the broad state of Texas with him on numberless trips will swear that Fritz can out-snore, tell more stories, carry more pipes and play dominoes longer than any man



F. E. (Fritz) LICHTÉ

alive. If anybody ever saw him lose his temper it cannot be remembered. Being with him is an inspiration to all who value a never-failing sense of humor, modesty, honesty, and utter unselfishness.

He will continue to live at Bryan, in the very shadow of the great educational institution to which he gave so many fruitful years of his life. And should you happen to drop in on him one day, we imagine Fritz will find a time and a place to bring the Texas ginners and their problems into the conversation.

He will never forget them, we know. Nor will they ever forget him and what he has done for them. For Fritz Lichte is a name that has become almost synonymous with ginning in Texas.

## New Oil Mill at Rio Bravo, Mexico, Nears Completion

A new cottonseed oil mill at Rio Bravo, Mexico (12 miles east of Reynosa) is expected to be in operation by Aug. 1951 if sufficient local seed is available, according to reports to USDA.

Construction of this plant, begun in June 1950, is progressing rapidly. Ninety percent of the main building is completed and the warehouse, capable of storing 8,800 short tons of cottonseed, already has been erected. Two additional warehouses of the same capacity are projected to be built later, as needed. Most of the plant equipment, which includes 12 hydraulic presses and 30 cleaning stands, has been imported from the U.S. Electric power from the U.S. already is available. An outstanding feature of the plant is said to be an automatic boiler using diesel oil as fuel.

The processing capacity of the mill will be 138 tons of cottonseed on a 24 hour basis. Present plans call for a daily production of about 20 tons of crude cottonseed oil, 83 tons of cake and some 22 tons of hulls and linters. Total building and plant installations are reported to represent an investment of between five and six million pesos (\$578,000-\$694,000).

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## Peanut Combine Is Shown At Mechanization Meet

Georgians attending the first annual Farm Mechanization Conference on the Georgia College of Agriculture campus April 24-25 had an opportunity to listen to reports on the operation of a new peanut-combine.

J. L. Sheppard, agricultural engineer at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, and his co-workers at the Tifton Station developed and demonstrated the tractor-drawn machine which dug, picked and sacked peanuts at the rate of one to one and one-half acres per hour. The freshly harvested peanuts were then dried mechanically.

Mr. Sheppard said, "It is not difficult to visualize the potential significance of a fully mechanized Georgia goober." He believes that the use of the peanut-combine may lower the per acre cost of harvest to one-third that of the old time hand labor harvesting.

## West-Le Clercq Represents American Mfg. Co.

R. S. (Dick) Norris, Houston, Texas, Southwestern sales manager, Bagging and Tie Division, American Manufacturing Co., has announced that West-Le Clercq Co. of Dallas, Texas, has been named as sales representative for the upper half of Texas in the sale of bagging and ties.

C. D. (Charlie) West and Johnny S. Le Clercq, Jr., members of the above

## National Ginners 1952 Meeting in Dallas

The 1952 annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Association will be held at the Baker Hotel in Dallas March 30, it has been announced. This date precedes the opening of the annual meeting of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, which is held on the grounds of the State Fair of Texas. Dates for the Texas association meeting are March 31-April 1 and 2.

named firm, are well and favorably known throughout the cotton ginning and oilseed crushing industries of the Southwest.

R. C. (Bob) Utess, vice-president of the American Mfg. Co., with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., attended the recent Texas Cotton Ginners' convention in Dallas and remarked at that time: "I am very happy to again be attending this large and most interesting convention which gives the members of our staff the opportunity to meet so many of our old friends and to get acquainted with new ones in the ginning and crushing industry of this great state."

Speaking of the appointment of their new sales representatives, Mr. Norris said, "This old firm of ours is very fortunate in having Charlie West and Johnny Le Clercq to represent us in the

northern half of Texas. I feel sure that this addition to our organization will be of great assistance in rendering the kind of service that our customers expect of us."

## Victor Fuchs Is Examining Cotton Linters Classers

Victor Fuchs, chairman of the board of cotton linter examiners, USDA, Washington, is now on his annual tour of the Cotton Belt conducting classes for those making applications for licenses and reviewing the certificates of those already licensed.

While in Dallas Mr. Fuchs was guest at a luncheon given by some 50 linters classers. While in that city Mr. Fuchs gave examinations to the following: Wm. Freel and C. R. Sanders, of Van Waters & Rogers, Dallas; Troy Crane, of Western Cottonoil Company, Abilene, Texas; Manning Park, of M. W. Park & Company, San Francisco; Don Moseley, of F. F. Moseley Company, Kansas City; Paul J. Lemm, Jr., of Jack W. Pillow Company, Memphis; Kent Oppenheimer and S. Rotondo, of New England Waste Company, Dallas.

## Delta Mill Changes Name

Delta Oil Mill is the new name which has been adopted by the cottonseed oil mill at Jonestown, Miss., which has been known as the Delta Oil Mill Association, officials of the firm have announced.

## 1 Good in 1896 53 Mighty Good in 1951!

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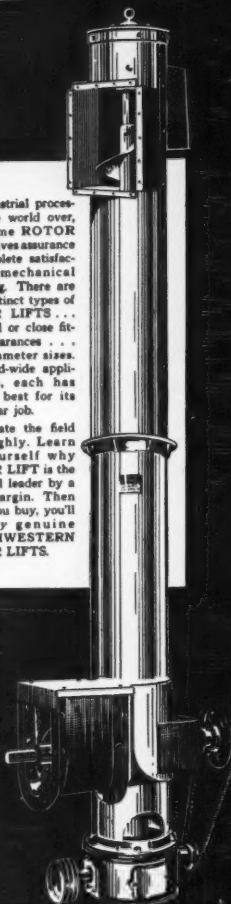
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## "Clinched Fist" Doesn't Faze New Cotton Fabrics

Cotton no longer fears the "clinched fist" test.

A speaker at the National Farm Chemurgic Council last week held up two pieces of cotton cloth. He crushed them in his hands. One wrinkled. The other didn't. That's crease resistance, he explained, and it's an example of what chemurgy is doing for cotton.

Dr. Leonard Smith, Washington, director of the Utilization Research Division, National Cotton Council, said crease resistance is only one example of what lies ahead in a bright chemurgic future for cotton.

"Given added research," he noted, "cotton will be made stronger, more resistant to weather, to wear, to wrinkling and to soiling. It will be crisp or soft, sheer or opaque, absorbent or water repellent."

Dr. Smith displayed two ironing board covers. One was unserviceable after 28 hours use. The second, which had been partially acetylated, was still in service after 114 hours.

Laundry press covers, he noted, use more than 100,000 bales or \$20 million worth of cotton annually. The new acetylated cotton cloth, he said, will outlast nylon, will cost less money and will turn out high quality work.

Cotton formerly couldn't be dyed with wool dyes. Now it can, the speaker added, as he displayed two samples of cotton fabric—one barely stained and the other brightly colored.

The research outlook for cotton is optimistic, Dr. Smith told the group, because: (1) the cotton industry itself has become aware of its need for research; (2) the industry and laboratories engaged in cotton research have developed the closest working relationship; (3) the chemical industry has sharply increased its interest in cotton; and (4) recent accomplishments offer substantial hope that cotton, through chemurgy, is headed toward more rapid advancement than it has yet seen.

Cotton, through the use of machines, is now being produced more efficiently than ever before, Dr. Smith pointed out, noting that with tractor equipment and mechanical pickers man-hour requirements for producing a bale of cotton can be slashed from 138 to 31.5.

New and better fiber has been developed through the use of genetics and plant breeding, and cotton is stronger, more uniform and its dyeing characteristics have been improved.

The speaker urged the group to work toward influencing public opinion to obtain more adequate support for research. "Since cotton research is inextricably tied to the overall agricultural research program, the cotton program can grow only if the whole program grows."

"To make research more effective, agriculture must bear its fair share of the responsibility for selecting and investigating suitable research subjects, and it must do this on the basis of careful studies—not on guesswork."

## J. O. Atwell Is Mayor

Paris, thriving Northeast Texas city, got a new mayor last week. He is J. O. Atwell, vice-president and treasurer of the Southland Cotton Oil Company, whose home office is at Paris. Mr. Atwell, a member of the Paris city council, was elected mayor by his fellow councilmen.

## New Mexico Ginners to Meet June 18-19

Winston Lovelace, president of the New Mexico Cotton Ginners Association, has announced that the 1951 convention of that association will be held at Ruidoso, N. M., June 18-19. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Navajo Lodge.



## WATSON FINEST COTTON MONEY CAN BUY

The tremendous popularity of Watson cotton has made it impossible to supply all of our fine friends who would like to plant this high yielding, profit-making cotton. If you are not able to get Watson cotton this year, make it a point to get your order in early for next season because it is the most profitable cotton you can plant.



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- WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN
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### Scholarship Winner

**GEORGE KENNETH DAVIS**, Route 2, Bessemer City, N. C., recently was named the winner of a one-year scholarship to North Carolina State College offered by the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association to the 4-H Club boy making the best all-round showing in 4-H Dairy Calf Club work in 1950. The value of the scholarship is \$150.

### Glidden to Build Solvent Plant at Buena Park

Production of linseed oil at the Glidden Company's Buena Park, Calif., vegetable oil mill will be sharply increased by the installation of a new type quarter-million dollar extraction plant, Dwight P. Joyce, president, has announced.

By the installation of this new process, the Buena Park plant will be able to use the equipment for various oil bearing seeds. Another advantage is that the new process is an outdoor operation, a great factor of safety, Mr. Joyce said.

W. W. Stephens, a veteran of more than 20 years service with Glidden, is manager of the Buena Park operation.

### California Cotton Oil Promotes Officials

William B. Coberly, Jr., has been named executive vice-president and general manager of California Cotton Oil Corporation, Los Angeles cottonseed oil mill operator, to succeed his father, the late W. B. Coberly.

Mr. Coberly, Jr., was formerly vice-president and assistant general manager of the firm, which is headed by R. F. Ingold. Robert Ingold has been advanced from secretary to vice-president and D. F. Budd has been appointed secretary of the company.

### Fibre-Service Moves Into Larger Quarters

Ed M. Bayliss, Jr., president of Fibre-Service, Inc., New York cotton merchants, has announced that his firm has moved into new quarters at 52 Broadway, where more than twice as much space is available for sampling rooms and offices.

### Reusing Castor Bean Sacks Can Cause Allergy

Castor bean sacks should not be used for cottonseed meal, hulls or other feeds, advises A. L. Ward, educational director for the National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas.

Castor beans and castor bean pomace contain a highly toxic substance. They also contain an allergen which produces a severe allergy if the material is improperly handled. Research workers for USDA advise that feed products may become contaminated with castor bean residues if they are placed in bags which have been used for castor beans or castor bean pomace.

The expected increase in castor bean production in certain areas of the Cotton Belt make it especially important for mill managers and superintendents to be careful to avoid using bags which have been used for castor beans or castor bean pomace.

The toxic substance in castor beans remains in the pomace after the oil has been extracted. It may be inactivated through the use of sufficient moist heat. However, the allergen may still remain active after the toxic agent has been inactivated. USDA research workers state that a very small amount of castor bean dust or pomace may cause a severe allergy in those around the contaminated meal.

Careful attention to selection and use of good packaging materials will increase the respect which livestock feeders have for cottonseed feed products. Carelessness, such as would be involved with castor bean contamination, might cause a loss of markets and prestige.

### Shell Expert Will Help Fight Locusts in Iran

Dr. John Hardy, director of one of Shell's major agricultural research laboratories and an expert on pest control in the Middle East, has been flown to Iran to aid in the fight against the locust plague now threatening that country, Shell Chemical Corporation has announced. He will help direct the application of aldrin, powerful new insect toxicant, made available by Shell on request of the U.S. State Department.

The new chemical, Shell points out, was selected on the basis of proved effectiveness in tests conducted jointly by Shell, its worldwide distributors, and the Julius Hyman Company, of Denver, Colo., the manufacturers. According to these tests, as little as two ounces of aldrin, properly mixed with petroleum solvent, will serve to kill virtually all locusts on an acre tract.

In one of the fastest operations in history, the U.S. State Department, USDA, U.S. Overseas Airlines, and suppliers cooperated to prepare the emergency aid for the Iranian government. The chemical was located and purchased, light planes procured, pilots and technicians alerted, and all necessary clearances provided. Within four days, 13 tons of the new chemical and six disassembled single-engine planes were en route by DC-4 Skymaster planes to the stricken area.

The locust infestation threatens 130,000 square miles of cultivated land in southern Iran. Immediately affected are the nation's wheat and barley crops.

### Norman A. Strang Appointed SKF Advertising Manager

Norman A. Strang has been appointed advertising manager of SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, General Sales Manager Robert R. Zisette announced this week. He succeeds Robert C. Byler, who died recently from a heart attack.



**NORMAN A. STRANG**

Born in Pleasantville, N. J., on Dec. 10, 1910, Mr. Strang was educated in Philadelphia. He was employed in an advertising capacity for John Lucas & Co., Roberts & Mander Stove Co., and Sun Oil Company, all of Philadelphia.

He went with SKF as a sales clerk on April 22, 1940, later supervising the preparation and production of direct mail, catalogs, and other sales promotion matter.

In Sept. 1942, he enlisted with the U.S. Coast Guard, seeing action in the North Atlantic as well as taking part in the six South Pacific invasions from Kwajalein to Okinawa.

He returned to SKF's advertising department on Oct. 15, 1945, becoming a sales promotion writer on Jan. 27, 1947. On May 2, 1950, he was appointed assistant advertising manager.

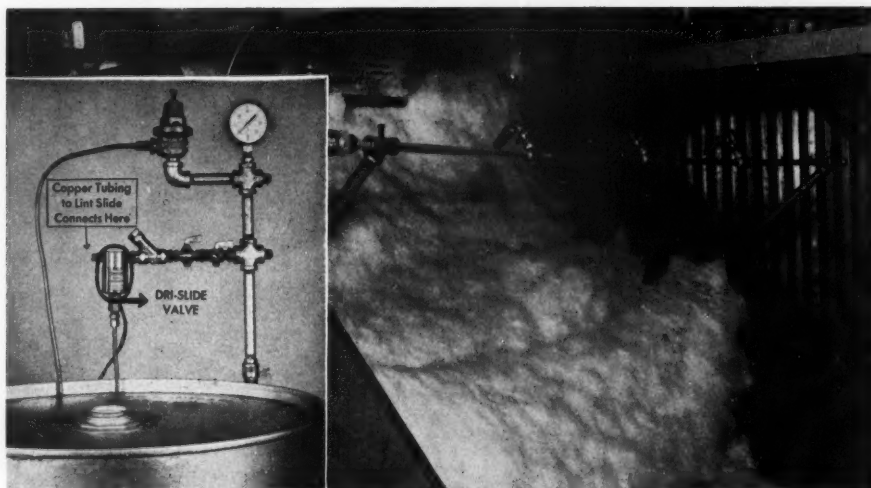
### Commercial Solvents Moves Agricultural Division

The Agricultural Division of Commercial Solvents Corporation has moved its offices in Terre Haute, Ind., to new and larger quarters at 105 South Seventh Street. The move was necessitated by the rapidly expanding business of the division in the feed, fertilizer, and insecticide fields.

Dr. Hugh R. Stiles, technical director of the Agricultural Division, will devote his entire time to technological developments in the agricultural field, with particular emphasis on nutritional problems connected with the company's new antibiotic feed supplement and other feed products. In this capacity, he will continue to work closely with federal and state experiment stations.



## FOR TROUBLE-FREE, PROFITABLE GINNING, THIS YEAR INSTALL THE NEW DRI-SLIDE STATIFIER\*



At left, is the Statifier Lint Slide Misting Unit, with inset showing the new Dri-Slide Valve mounted at the supply drum.

Restores 8-pounds per bale (approximately half the moisture removed by drying), improves the sample, helps the staple, and is a necessary service now that cotton is dried to less than 4% moisture content.

Improves pressing and reduces losses to gins from "Big-Ended" bales and broken ties.

Dri-Slide Electric Valves were tested during the 1950 season in gins that had runs of more than 4,000 to more than 8,000 bales.

**Complete Dri-Slide Statifier Moisture Restoration Outfits Shipped Promptly**

*The BEST Statifier SALESMEN are STATIFIER USERS*

*Write for Reports from Ginners*

# KEMGAS PROCESS COMPANY

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Phones 2-3692 and 2-2894

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

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## From our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 18)

pects. There are signs this could be a year of low production. Wheat estimates already have been cut by nearly 300 million bushels. Spring plantings in most sections of the country have been delayed by bad weather.

• **House Looks Into Agriculture Department**—The House Agriculture Committee has begun a searching inquiry into how the Agriculture Department is being run. It led off by calling Secretary Brannan and will follow up with cross-examination of all major agency heads.

Top attention will be given the Production and Marketing Administration, which includes such things as price supports, acreage allotments, crop insurance, allocation of scarce farm supplies and soil conservation. Some members of the committee are fearful that PMA is getting too big and too powerful.

The hearings will last for several weeks and will go into spending activities of the various agencies. Some members of the committee are looking for places to apply the economy pruning knife. One place they will be looking is the Agricultural Conservation Payment program now costing some \$285,000,000 a year.

• **Net Farm Income May Go Up This Year** — Agriculture Department economists attempting to peer into the future a bit have come up with some rather interesting forecasts of what farmers may expect for the remainder of this year. Here are some of their predictions:

Gross farm income will be 20 to 25 percent higher this year than last, unless there is a substantial reduction in production. But production costs will be 10 to 15 percent higher, leaving net income perhaps 10 percent above last year.

Shortages of production supplies will hurt many farmers, but record farm production probably can be attained if available supplies are properly distributed.

Farm labor shortages will be serious in some crops. Farm wage rates will

## Theme: "Research in Action"

# Texas A & M Is Site of 12th Annual Cotton Congress, July 26-27-28

■ Meeting at the College will be a feature of Texas A. & M.'s seventy-fifth anniversary. Leaders at College are taking an active part in developing plans for the Congress.

**R**ESearch IN ACTION, featuring tours of research projects at and near Texas A. & M. College, will be the theme for the 12th annual Cotton Research Congress to be held at the College, July 26-27-28. One-half of each day will be devoted to a tour of varied research programs dealing with lint cotton or cottonseed in their various phases, from seed breeding through production to the utilization of their products, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, has announced.

Outstanding speakers from many states will be presented on the program on the other half of each day's session. Jackson said that several leaders have already accepted invitations to address the Congress, and that the complete program will be announced following a committee meeting early in June.

The Congress is meeting at College Station as a feature of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the establishment of Texas A. & M. College, and leaders of the institution are taking an active part in developing plans for the Cotton Congress. Jackson pointed out that Texas Technological College, the University of Texas, and many other public and industry organizations also are actively cooperating in the meeting.

Research in Texas will be the topic for the opening session, followed by a session devoted to research in the nation, and a final session on international developments.

The Bryan Chamber of Commerce and Texas Planting Seed Association will be hosts at a barbecue on Saturday, July 28, which will be the final event of the meeting. Other entertainment features are being planned.

Jackson advised those planning to attend to make early reservations through J. Wayne Stark, Memorial Student Center, College Station, and announced that College officials had requested that two people share a room whenever possible in order for the maximum number to be accommodated. He said that no shortage of rooms is anticipated if this is done.

average at least 10 percent higher than in 1950. The draft will continue to take manpower from the farms.

Farm machinery will be at least 10 percent higher and many new machines hard to find. There is a speed-up coming in production of machinery parts, but it may be insufficient to meet needs.

Fertilizer supplies are about as large as last year, but production will diminish later this year. Prices will go up a little.

Some insecticides will be in short supply, including DDT and pyrethrum. Supplies of some newer types of insecticides for control of boll weevils are expected to be tight, but calcium arsenate will be available as an alternate.

## • Farm Labor Legislation Is Criticized

—A congressional wrangle over farm labor legislation is causing bitter criticism of government failure to act more decisively to meet the critical shortage almost certain to develop within the next few months.

The State Department negotiated an agreement with Mexico and then insisted that Congress do nothing to upset that agreement. The agreement provides that U.S. farmers will get only as many workers as Mexico wants to send to this country. The U.S. agreed to deport any Mexicans found to be illegally in this country. Immigration officials estimate there are at least 500,000 Mexicans in this country illegally. Last year they deported more than 400,000. A labor bill before the Senate would require deportation of all "wetbacks" now in this country, despite their need on farms.

Both the Senate and House bills limit

the government program for importation of foreign workers to Mexicans but permit private importation of other nationalities. Mexican workers will be made available only at border points.

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1 h.p. 2-Speed



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To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

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Reduces fire hazards  
Prevents overheating  
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We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

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ANDERSON,  
CLAYTON  
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NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK

# Classified Advertising

**RATES:** Nine cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement \$2.00. Strictly cash basis—close check with order. Write copy plainly.

## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE** — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 495, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE:** Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 32x32 with 49 Plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — 30" — 96" Chandler Hullers — Small Set Crimping Rolls — 2 Sets Cracking Rolls — 1 Set 60" Crushing Rolls — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enclosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain — Carver Lint Tailing Beater and Shaker — Rust Grabber Machines. — Write, wire or phone Sproules & Cook Machinery Co., Inc. 181 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone Prospect 5958.

**FOR SALE**—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, ball-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Complete 3 press hydraulic oil mill and 4 cotton gins all in good condition. — Write or call Geo. T. Jepsen, Prague, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—Two 4 cage French screw presses. Expeller parts new and rebuilt. Spare parts for Anderson No. 1 expellers. Sanford G. Smith & Company Hard Facing, 126 East Fourth Street, Chester, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

**GIN FOR SALE**—Four eighty new Murrays, convertible Mitchells, Hardwicke-Etter type "T" cleaning equipment, two incline cleaners and fourteen foot bar machine, new tower drier, electric power. Gin buildings, cotton house and seed house all steel—to be moved.—Telephone, wire or write Jimmy Hall, manager, Cotton & Gin Department, Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill, Muskogee, Okla., 8154 or 8118.

**FOR SALE**—5-80 saw Murray steel 6" mote conveyor ball bearing, direct-connected gins, with or without lint-flue and 72" condenser, steel belt distributor, 20-foot steel bucket elevator, 40" fan and 50 feet of 9" conveyor in steel box. Also, a good, sound Murray model "PH" Steel bound double-box press, with or without steel trumper, hydraulic run and casing, about 30 feet of 2 3/16" shaft with seven post hangers and SKF ball bearings and other items. All above located near Tyler, Texas. Inspect and make offer for all or any part.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas

**FOR SALE**—To be moved: One complete 4-80 Murray gin with glass front 6" mote conveyor and double extraction. One 4-80 complete gin suitable for picked cotton. Both of the above gins at a bargain.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694. Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

**FOR SALE**—Well equipped 5-80 Murray gin plant in most productive cotton section of Texas plains. All facilities. Anticipated ginning '51 over 8000 bales. Bargain price for immediate sale only \$57,500.—Write Box J. K. c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**GOOD USED** and reconditioned machinery, plenty of it in Waco stock and at other points. A few of many good items on hand are listed below: Munger, Murray, Lummus and Gullett gins. CONDENSERS: 50" Murray steel, 72" Continental steel, 60" Lummus steel, wood frame. Several good presses, hydraulic rams and casings, hydraulic pumps, a large stock of new and used fans, conveyors, belting and transmission equipment. Tell us what you need. We probably have it, and for less.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

**FOR SALE**—5-80 Saw Lummus L.E.F. machines, 1945 model—good condition.—Eeds Gin Co., Plainview, Texas.

**EXTRACTING FEEDERS**, cleaners, etc. Four 60" Continental model "D" double-X extractors, four 68" model "H" Mitchell extractors. One 58" cast iron FEC Mitchell. Five 80-saw Murray V-belt Hewitts. Four 60" Continental double X machines. One 14 foot wood Wichita extractor, new brush and almost new saws, will do good work. One 14-shelf "Government Type" used tower dryer, good order, \$650. New tower dryers, gas and butane heaters, etc. We can furnish machinery that "will do the job" and save you money.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**THREE MUNGER** rebuilt, steel frame, 80 saw, air blast, ball bearing gin stands. One steel Murray trumper. Three Hardwicke-Etter 80 saw, all steel cleaner feeders. Bargain.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—To move: 4-80 Continental gin complete—less buildings eastern Oklahoma. All Mitchell equipment and gas power. Gin rebuilt in 1941. Excellent condition. Priced for quick sale.—Call or write G. N. Irish, Box 1567, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Telephone 747.

**FOR SALE**—Continental cotton gin complete consisting of: Four ball bearing Munger gins with Mitchell feeder extractors, hydraulic press packer, condenser, seed elevator, fans, lint shaft, pulleys, belts etc. Powered with 80 h.p. model 32 cold start Fairbanks-Morse upright full Diesel. This gin must be seen to appreciate and priced to sell.—Write or call, Curtis C. Wright, 328 No. 15th St., Phone 5369, Fort Smith, Ark.

**FOR SALE**—Five 60" Standard V-Belt Mitchell machines with burr suction line. One 60" Hardwicke-Etter square steel condenser. One model RAAS 160 h.p. LeRoi natural gas engine with cooling tower, coil and vat, V-Belt drive. Two 45" fans. Two 40" fans. One 25" fan. One 20" fan.—Doyle K. Stacy, Phone 30, Allen, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Four Continental 80 saw gin stands complete with lint flue system and transmission. Immediate possession, new saws and brushes put in 1950.—Farmers Cotton and Grain Company, Excelsior, Missouri.

**FOR IMMEDIATE SALE**—One all steel 1947 model 4-80 Cen-Tennial gin in all steel prefab gin house, powered by 230 H.P. M&M engine in perfect condition, new boiler for drier, Super Mitchell units, Mitchell drier, bur machines. Good clean outfit that should gin 4000 or better this year. Located west of Edroy Texas in San Patricio county, surrounded by thousands of acres of cotton. Owner must sell. Price of \$35,000 with good terms if desired. You will have to see this to appreciate it.—Contact M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box No. 1298, Phone No. 3-1171 or No. 3-3914, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—To be moved, 5-80 Murray gin complete, with glass fronts, ball bearings, 6" mote conveyor, 100 h.p. electric motor, all in good condition.—G. M. Lomas Lumber Co., Ruston, La.

**FOR SALE**—5-80 Gullett Brush gins, with lint flue complete. Good condition. Replacing with 90-saw Gullett gins.—Lawson Gin, Hamilton, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Three Lummus Super Jet lint cleaners complete with lint flue, drag belt and fan and motor to go in the exhaust of the condenser. Priced to sell.—Delta Cotton Co., Tiptonville, Tenn.

**FOR SALE**—Four 80-saw Cen-Tennial Commander air-blast gins with lint transitions. Good condition, 200 h.p. clutch heavy duty, used on large gas engine, 70-4" by 18 feet good boiler tubes used only four ginning seasons. 40-4" by 16 feet tubes good for construction use. 25 h.p. G.E. electric motor and starter used five ginning seasons, good condition.—Harrison Gin, Littlefield, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—3-80 12" saw Murray gin outfit, nearly new, saws installed by the factory, nearly new Mitchell feeder cleaners and nearly new UDI International motor all in good shape, belt conveyor and a double box press. A complete outfit we want to sell for \$12,000.—McBryar Brothers, Trenton, Ga.

**FOR SALE**—5-80 Munger gin complete with 18 shelf tower dryer, 2 cleaners, 14 ft. Hardwicke-Etter burr machine, Standard Mitchells, Seed Scales, Dry Heat Seed Sterilizer, seed house, office, 34 ft. 15 ton Fairbanks scales, 1 1/2 acres land, gasoline or butane power. Unlimited acreage. Gin should pay for self this season. No competition. Top ginning price. Doctor says to sell.—Write Box "GG" in care of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

## ELECTRIC MOTORS

### Sales — Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert mechanics, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

#### Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

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| 1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring  | 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring      |
| 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage  |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2800/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring     |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  | 2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring       |
| 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  | 2—75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage  |

#### Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

#### CALL ON US — DAY OR NIGHT — ANYWHERE

Complete starting equipment available for above motors.  
Free rental while we repair your motors.

## W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

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**FOR SALE**—One Mitchell 6-cylinder Jembo, combination extractor, drier, and cleaner. One Cameron ball-bearing steel tramper, 4-80 Continental model "C" A.B., D.C., air blast gin with model "30" front, lint flue and 60" Continental steel side-discharge condenser. One Stacy 52", horizontal, steel cleaner with hot air duct. One 4-cylinder, 52" steel cleaner. Five 60", 1939 model flat belt convertible Mitchells. Five 60", 1945, model super-Mitchells. Four 60", cast-iron head standard Mitchells in good condition. One 60" super-Mitchell with V-belt drive. One 10" six-cylinder Continental, all steel after cleaner. One 72", semi-stall Murray side-discharge condenser. One 14" Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machine. One Boardman, 16-shelf tower drier with 45" and 40" double fan for push-pull system. One 25" Boardman bur fan. One American steam hydraulic pump, 5-80 I.S. Continental steel conveyor distributor in good condition. 5-80 Continental I.S. and A.B. model "F-3" Gins with roll indicators; will be factory rebuilt and painted at the Continental Gin Co., Dallas, with lint flue. Two 45" Continental cast-iron fans, reworked and repainted. One 70" slightly used flat screen Hardwicke-Etter Separator. One 72" steel up-discharge Hardwicke-Etter condenser. One 1948 model Gullet, all steel up-packing press, ram and casing reconditioned and repainted. One standard Mitchell 1933 model 60" with type "T" after cleaner. Four 80-saw iron frame D.C. Continental Gins and wood condenser. One steel bound Continental Paragon Press with channel iron side supports, square center column, center crank and/or opener, and counter-balance. One Murray tramper. Five 60" Hardwicke-Etter huller feeders. Two 10" Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machines. Several gins at present location, as well as to be moved. One Mitchell burner. Two Continental vacuum boxes. One 4-70 Continental oval steel side-discharge condenser. One Wichita steel 50" Separator. One Continental 50" rotary change bale valves—80 saw. 7-cylinder steel inclined cleaner and supports. Six 80-saw A.B., D.C., all steel Centennial Commander Gins with lint flue. Four 80 D.C. model "C" Continental brush Gins. Two 80-saw Murray Gins with glass fronts and 6" mote conveyor. Six 70-saw D.C. Murray Gins, 6" mote conveyor, lint flue. One 72" Continental impact cleaners with steel supports. One Continental triples automatic oiling pump. One Beaumier four plunger pump with tank and base. One 16-unit Lummus Thermo Cleaner.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694. Phone 4-9626 and 4-7847.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 Lummus gins with seed conveyor and lint flue. 4-70 Lummus gins with seed conveyor. 4-70 Saw Muirhead extractor feeders. 4-60" rotary change bale valves—80 saw. 4-56" rotary change bale valves—70 saw. 1-40" all metal up discharge condenser complete. 1-Dixie tramper—used 1 year. All in good mechanical condition.—Write Box "L2", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

**ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS**, any size. For immediate delivery in Texas.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5615.

**FOR SALE**—Complete 4-80 Murray gin with Lummus Thermo drier, Wichita bur machine and after cleaner. Wichita 6-cylinder cleaner, Hardwicke-Etter separator, Mitchell flat-belt feeders, Murray condenser and Murray press and 3 cylinder press pump. Power—new 225 h.p., 8-cylinder Lerol engine. New saws and ribs installed in gins last year. Has ginned only 133 bales since. All the above machinery is all-steel and in good operating condition. Building is iron clad frame and not in very good shape. Will sell gin to be moved or as is where is, with quarters for cotton pickers, and two residences located on 10 acres of land in the country. Priced reasonable.—Call or write J. C. Powell, Jr., Box 441, Rule, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One Cameron automatic cotton packer. Practically new. One Howe seed scale. In good condition. Will sell both at half price.—Kollaja Gin Co., Box 273, Ganado, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Have one among best gins in South Texas for sale. Complete in every detail. Repaired and ready to run. My reason for selling, want to retire. Gin well located in good town. Will gin its capacity this season.—Write Box "B1", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—New 4-80 Murray gin, complete with electric power.—Phone 976, Edinburg, Texas.

**PRICED FOR QUICK SALE**—Four late model all steel Continental air blast gin stands with model 30 fronts. Gins were factory rebuilt in 1950.—John C. Webb and Sons, Demopolis, Ala.

**FOR SALE**—Two Centennial 48 inch all steel separators, in good condition, complete with inlet and outlet transitions.—Trimble Gin Co., Trimble, Tenn.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 Continental all metal direct connected ball bearing brush gin outfit, up-packing all steel press, extractors, seed scales and electric motor, in good mechanical condition. Must be moved within 90 days. For quick sale \$10,000.—James C. Mann, Tel. 4931, Conway, Ga.

**GIN MACHINERY FOR SALE**—4-80 Murray gin with new saws and ribs. Super Mitchells less press all in good mechanical condition, bargain.—South Side Gin Co., West Memphis, Ark.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED TO BUY**—Good used gin machinery of any kind.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

**WANT TO BUY**—Used tower drier and burner, oil or butane.—Farmers Warehouse and Seed Company, Locust Grove, Ga.

**WANTED**—One-story steel press with swing doors, double box, 1 steel condenser, 1 hydraulic belt driven pump.—C. N. Mongey, Sardis, Miss.

## Personnel Ads

**WANTED**—Job as cotton gin manager by a cottonseed oil mill superintendent. Have had years of experience both as gin manager and oil mill superintendent. Would like to make change May 1st to 15th.—Write Box "T3", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

**HELP WANTED**—Ginner for new Murray-Mitchell Supers and Super gems who can assume responsibility for operation and help. Four room modern house furnished. Year around job. Good schools. Also four ginner for night job, starting September 1st. Give references.—Box 548, Artesia, New Mexico.

**OIL MILL** superintendent available immediately. Plenty of experience.—Address Box "VG" in care of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**WANTED**—Job as gin manager or ginner and repair man. Year round work. References on request.—P. O. Box 107, Wingate, Texas.

**WANTED**—Oil mill superintendent's job. Hydraulic or expeller mill for night job, starting September 1st. Available July first.—Paul S. Carter, 1367 North Michigan, Roswell, New Mexico.

**COTTON GIN MANAGER**, with 20 years experience desires change. Experienced in building, erecting, operating, and management. Would like to change to good progressive organization, or company who needs a man with these qualifications in the cotton gin business. The very best of references furnished.—Address Box "25" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**ALL STEEL BUILDINGS** for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RA-5615.

**FOR SALE**—International Cotton Picker. Picked 11 bales, \$7500.00.—Write Box "T", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Climax gas engines. Murphy diesel engines (dual fuel). 1-8 cylinder RXVI LeRoi Mill type, with starting engine. 1-8 cylinder DI700 Caterpillar Mill type with starting engine. Electric generator sets, all sizes. Electric motors, all sizes with starters—partial list—150 h.p., 200 h.p., 250 h.p., 300 h.p., 350 h.p., 400 h.p., 500 h.p. Complete repair shop for engine rebuilding and motor rewinding.—H & H Equipment Company, Inc., 537 South Industrial Blvd., Dallas, Texas. Riverdale-3501; WOODLAWN-7359.

**POWER**—One model RAAS, 6-cylinder LeRoi, 140 h.p. power unit. One model RX1, 125 h.p., 4-cylinder LeRoi power unit. One 25-35 h.p. Waukesha power unit. Electric motors: One 60 h.p., 2300 volt slip ring with controls. One 50 h.p., 2200 volt slip ring with controls. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 rpm. squirrel cage. In Waco stock. New and rebuilt motors in a large range of sizes available for prompt shipment. Also one 80 h.p. model 32 cold starting Fairbanks-Morse Diesel, reconditioned, on testing block. Waco stock. One 60 h.p., single cylinder model 32 cold starting Fairbanks-Morse Diesel engine with clutch and auxiliary equipment, on foundation, East Texas \$500.00. One 100 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse semi-Diesel engine, on foundation with clutch and stub-shaft, \$500.00.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—2-rebuilt 8 x 9 - 6 cylinder type G Twin City engines, 1-rebuilt 8 x 9 - 4 cylinder type G Twin City engine, valves, parts & service for all sizes of Minneapolis-Moline engines.—Ft. Worth Machinery Co., P. O. Box 1575, Ft. Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Bargain prices: 1-40 h.p. Tips oil engine complete—first class running shape—can be seen in operation. 1-bucket elevator—10" belt 16' lift.—Seidel Bros., Brenham, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—New press, ram, never been uncured, A. A. Wood saw filer, electric ading machine, check protector, steel cabinet, small safe, fire extinguishers.—West Highland Gin, 634 N. Chapman, Shawnee, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—Two pair of 8'x14' Howe platform scales. Draws 10,000 lbs. Will make attractive price.—J. D. Davis Gin, Leonard, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One Le Roi V-8 1945 model natural gas engine in excellent condition. One 40 H.P., 220 volt, 900 R.P.M., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 60 H.P., 220 volt, 1800 R.P.M., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 125 H.P. Huda natural gas engine. Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694. Phone 4-9626 and 4-7847.

**FOR SALE**—Two 50,000 gallon and one 30,000 gallon riveted steel 3/16 inch sides, 1/4 inch bottom, and 1/8 inch conical top tanks in good condition.—Call or write Owen Killingsworth, Athens, Texas, Phone 2229.

**FOR SALE**—7 1/2 x 9 Twin City Engine, in good condition, complete with clutch and stub shaft.—Contact Hugh Cameron at the Greenville Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Texas. Tel. L.D. 17.

**FOR SALE**—One 6 cylinder 40 h.p. Waukesha engine with starter, in good shape, ready to go. Will sell reasonable. One 50 inch Gullett all steel vacuum dropper in good shape. Practically new. One 35 inch Ball Bearing Sturtevant fan in excellent shape. Plenty of cotton house equipment, valves and piping. All above equipment in excellent shape.—Little River Gin Co., Little River, Texas.

• Farmers who have used a rotary hoe to control weeds advise that it is best to use this instrument before the weeds get started.

• New Mexico has four dairy herd improvement associations made up of 52 herds and 2,416 cows. In the U.S., there are 2,143 DHIA groups, with 42,949 herds and 1,186,615 cows.

## Another Vegetable Oils Ban Is Removed

Vegetable oils won out in a test case tried in Waco, Texas, last week in which the State Health Department was trying to prevent the use of vegetable oils instead of butterfat in a frozen ice-cream-like food.

A jury, after tasting the product, agreed with the judge that there is nothing in the laws of Texas which says that ice cream must be made with butterfat. Making ice cream with vegetable fats does not mean it is adulterated, the judge instructed the jurors.

Commenting on the decision, the Dallas Morning News declared in an editorial:

### What Is Ice Cream?

The good old common sense of a jury is hard to beat. The panel of McLennan County jurors who held with the defendant in the "ice cream" suit instigated by agents of the State Health Department were on the side of reason.

The issue arose over a frozen confection which is made with vegetable rather than butter fats. The state health people claimed this failure to use fat from an animal violated state law. But, as both judge and jury found, there is no Texas statute that says cream from a cow must be used in ice cream. The jurors also sampled the product and found it good. The State Health Department's idea of ice cream is by definition only, and strained at that. It discriminates of course against oleomargarine in favor of dairy products.

Is it too much to hope that state health regulators will henceforth stay within the bounds laid down by law?

## Looking Ahead

(Continued from Page 17)

tonseed price program at the farm level. I take the position that the government has no right to upset and distort normal trade channels, first, when the weight of experience is against their admittedly unorganized and unsound approach; and, second, when there is a reasonably practical way to attain the objective for all producers alike, rather than for a sectional few, and without disturbing the normal marketing practices. PMA apparently did not want advice from those best qualified to give it. In fact it did not ask for advice. It listened with closed ears to the sporadic suggestions which were volunteered as a matter of duty by some of us. PMA evidently wanted to experiment in a futile attempt to make producers more dependent on bureaucracy. I should probably not refer to this matter, but for the fact that the PMA not only justified the program—they kept changing it—but praised its accomplishments, and even boasted that the government made a profit out of the deal. During the period the government was messed up in this operation, the values of all cottonseed products and cottonseed advanced spectacularly. I have not seen where PMA has taken credit for this market foresight. If they had this insight into the future, it would have been a simple matter to buy products, as they were urged to do as a practical, efficient and proper policy, and reap a huge profit at the same time. Or they might have tipped the mills off to the prospective advance, and the minimum cottonseed price would have been no problem to anyone. No detailed statement of operations or

profit has ever been made public as far as I know. It will make an interesting subject for analysis to know what such profit was as compared to the aggregate enhancement in market values which occurred. It will disclose a record of waste and inefficient management which only a government could absorb. Thousands of tons of seed and products were wasted and subjected to deterioration, and the benefit of price to the producer was very largely confined to the West Texas area. It was all so arbitrary and unnecessary! I would like to know why the plan used during the war, or some modification thereof to meet any changes in conditions or even in policy, was discarded. We in government at that time believed it was a truly American way to do the job. The government underwrote the prices and the industry did the work in a normal manner, without subsidy or waste. It could not afford to bungle the job. Certainly PMA cannot claim it was able to crush the seed cheaper or handle the products to greater advantage in its abortive try.

There are some valuable lessons to be learned from this experience. They should be used as a guide for any future programs.

1—Industry is just as righteous, and far more experienced than government. It is just as fair. Furthermore it has a perpetual, and not a temporary, interest in the good will of producers. Its attitude and predictions in this instance have been completely vindicated by the results.

2—No government has a moral right to engage in an unsound commodity venture which establishes the basis price which industry is compelled to recognize

to stay in business, and then speculate in the hope of making a profit.

3—No government should engage in perishable commodity operations, which tend to distort the normal trade flow, when it can use its credit to accomplish its objective, and treat all alike.

4—Government, in a free market, has no moral license to use its power to bring about changes in a marketing system which has proved satisfactory, and which is not the cause of the condition it is trying to improve. In this case the issue was price, and price alone, which the industry cannot control.

Memories are short. I think it is important to have both sides on the record before the story gets completely cold. And I want to emphasize again that this industry has a regard for its producer-consumer relations which it considers more valuable than any extra dollar of profit it might obtain through pressure in any form. There is the greatest need for sincere co-operation between government and this industry. But co-operation is a two-way street. Perhaps this unfortunate test will help all of us to work together from now on, on a basis of mutual trust and confidence. We have never had such an experience as this, and we do not want another.

There is much to be said in favor of anticipating our possible official relationships with the various administrative branches, and to propose industry ideas in advance of official announcements on whatever projects are under study. I would like the committee of the National Association to consider this approach at the annual meeting. It will be valuable to have suggestions on any topic. It is for this reason I raise the question here,

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Replacement parts can be obtained from your cotton gin manufacturer or your local supply house.

Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

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and throw out a few items for your consideration.

Take the subject of linters. It is a specialized commodity, produced only in oil mills. Should we urge upon OPS that they employ someone well qualified and specifically acquainted with the production and marketing problems to develop a linter program, if there is proved to be any real necessity for doing anything? We have a direct interest from a standpoint of operations, and we have an indirect obligation to the producer in the realm of price.

Mills that have local markets for meal and hulls are entitled to reasonable mark-ups for the additional retail service they render. Many of them stay in business because of this local outlet. I am advised the present general order is not clear as to what this margin shall be. I recall that we in agriculture during the period of control in World War II felt very strongly about this, but were unsuccessful in prevailing upon OPA to modify its position. I do not think it is too soon for mills, who come in this category, to give the committee their record and recommendations. All of the present nonsense about individual ceilings must be clarified before the new season, and I feel sure it will be. But I believe we can help to work out fair and practical procedures. We should have sufficient facts to determine what our industry attitude ought to be. OPS must realize it cannot expect either wholehearted compliance or co-operation on a basis of any existing order, which, like an old Mother Hubbard's skirt, covers everything and touches nothing.

I am aware of the many difficulties which have to be overcome in setting up a functioning organization from scratch to cover the nation's economy. None of us would like the responsibility, but it still is true that any agency in Washington can get more industry co-operation and assistance if it really wants it.

It may be advisable for the crushing part of this industry—other branches already have it—to be represented on a full-time basis in Washington, at least for the time while all of these problems are being resolved. We do not want, or need, a lobbyist. But we may require someone who can be in constant daily contact with all the agencies that have some interest in our affairs. In this way we can advise with them, and be advised of the questions that come up, for more speedy and effective handling. Time can be an important factor. It is too difficult, too much water runs over the dam in ironing out hardship cases, once an order becomes official. I have discussed this project with Mr. Gregory (T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association.—ED.), and I hope he will say something on the subject at the National Association meeting next month.

There are doubtless many ideas which individual or sectional crushers have to offer and other doubts to be answered. I am merely attempting to provoke thought among you and members of this industry everywhere. We need the benefit of your advice and experience. Please give it freely.

I stated at the outset that while my day-by-day contact with you has lessened, my interest is still as strong as ever. I have seen this industry grow in its understanding of its obligations even more than its willingness to insist on its rights. I know of no other business group who operates on higher ethical standards,

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despite the highly competitive character and inflexibility of its operations.

I have seen government in operation from the inside, and I have come away full of admiration on the whole for the men and women who dedicate their lives to public service. Most of our differences are due to their lack of real knowledge and from a lack of confidence in our presentations. At the same time, we should not fail to recognize the weakness in the present system, even though it can be strengthened under adequate leadership. Almost hourly major decisions have to be taken on every type of agricultural problem. Political pressure is ever present, though there are some occasions when it seems to be required. These men in government, like any other group, cannot hope to be masters of all the problems they have to solve. They should not be afraid of confessing errors. We all make them. They are criticized for their mistakes, and but rarely commended, much less rewarded, for their accomplishments. This does something to human beings. It breeds overcaution and, sometimes, suspicion of the groups with whom they have to deal. The whole character of government has changed. Instead of being simply an umpire, it has become an active participant in the game of business. It buys and sells. I used to make this point often in our meetings, to point out that, under these circumstances, and especially in times of emergencies, it cannot change all the rules of the game without running into difficulty, as long as our economy is still in the hands of the people. Under the best possible conditions all of us must bear a burden and assume unusual strain. We can lighten it by sharing it, through an exchange of mutual confidence and good will on both sides. With this approach we can meet the problems during the trying times ahead, and perform our duties with credit to all.

## CALENDAR Conventions • Meetings • Events

• May 1-3—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. H. L. Roschen, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., secretary.

• May 4 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, New Southern Hotel, Jackson, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., recording secretary.

• May 14-15 — Fifty-fifth annual convention, National Cottonseed Products Association, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• May 14-15-16 — Fourteenth annual meeting, National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, George Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

• May 29—Annual meeting, Louisiana section, Louisiana - Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association, City Park Auditorium, Alexandria, La. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson 114, Miss., secretary.

• May 30-June 1—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting, Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5—Joint convention North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Associa-

tion and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh, secretary of North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, secretary of South Carolina association.

• June 4-5—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president-secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. R. M. Lucas, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, temporary acting secretary.

• June 10-11-12 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 14-15 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 18-19 — Joint convention Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla. T. R. Cain, Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta 3, secretary of Georgia association.

• June 18-19—New Mexico Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N. M. Mrs. Flora R. Lawrence, Loving, N. M., secretary-treasurer.

• June 20-21-22 — Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 6-7-8—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• November 8-9—Fifth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Chickasha, Okla. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.

### Blaw-Knox to Build Soybean Oil Mill for General Mills

Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Company has received an order from General Mills, Inc., for the complete engineering and construction of a 250 - tons - per - day soybean processing plant to be located at Rossford, Ohio.

Equipment to be furnished by Chemical Plants Division includes machinery and process equipment for conditioning, cracking and flaking the beans; the Blaw-Knox Rotocel for extracting the oil; solvent recovery system; and grinding, storage and loading of the finished product.

• Farm fires in 1950 took a toll of about 3,500 lives, and property losses from farm fires totaled about \$100,000,000.

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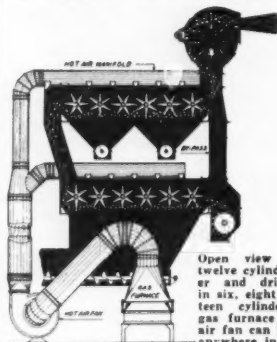
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Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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"Do they have any vitamins?" he inquired doubtfully.

"Oh, no," he was told.

"Gee!" the youngster exclaimed. "You mean they're just for fun?"

She: Let's sit this dance out—no one will be the wiser.

He: Oh, yes; you will!

Old Timer: "My father was a great western politician in his day."

Friend: "Yes? What did he run for?"

Old Timer: "The border."

Lad: I pulled a bloomer at the party last night.

His friend: I thought they had gone out of style some time ago.

"Mrs. Jones, I have some good news for you," said the doctor.

"It isn't Mrs. Jones, it's Miss Jones," said the patient.

"Oh," said the doctor, "I have had news for you, Miss Jones."

An old man heard a youth reciting Lincoln's Gettysburg address and said, "Son, I heard Mr. Lincoln make that speech and he didn't emphasize that closing part like you do. He didn't say 'Government OF the people, BY the people and FOR the people. He said 'Government of the PEOPLE, by the PEOPLE and for the PEOPLE.'"

He: Do you object to kissing?

She: That's something I've never done.

He: Kissed?

She: Objected.

Reporter, to the city editor: "Here's the perfect news story."

City editor: "Man bites the dog?"

Reporter: "No, this is even better . . . the bull threw the salesman."

One difference between a bachelor and a married man is that when a bachelor walks the floor with a baby, he's dancing.

"Gee, I couldn't sleep a wink all night with that window shade up."

"Why didn't you pull it down?"

"Do you think I can reach across the street?"

"Are you really content to spend your life walking around the country, begging from door to door?"

"No, lady. Many's the time I wished I had a car."

We wonder if the old fashioned marriages lasted longer because the bride did not look different after she washed her face.

Hubby: "I wonder why we never manage to save anything?"

Wifey: "It's the neighbors; they're always doing something we can't afford."

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**. . . to give your customers good service?**

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**New Gullett 90 Saw Gins** for maximum capacity and smooth sample.

Available with dynamic-pneumatic moting and lint cleaning attachment—also with grid bar and suction manifold for greatly accelerated moting and cleaning.

**The Gullett 14 ft. Master Extractor** with center feed will enable you to handle the rough cotton and give your customers better grades.

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**Extractor Feeders**—The GULLETT "SUPER 100" with three extracting saws and three reclaimer saws gives maximum cleaning and extraction over the gin stands.

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Wire or telephone the office nearest you for a sales-engineer to assist you with your problem. It is possible that we will be able to handle your orders for reasonably prompt shipment on some machines.

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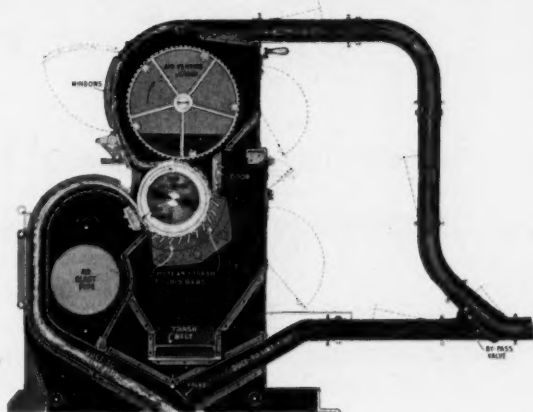
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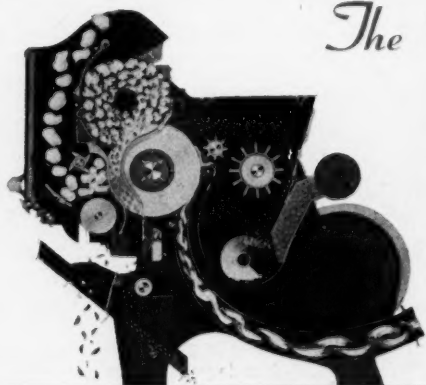
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This NEW 90-SAW GIN incorporates the use of a Grid or Stripper Bar located just above Nozzle, with a revolving rubber flight Roller to keep Grid Bar and top of Nozzle clean of trash accumulation, and a second rubber flight Roller located to the rear of first Roller mentioned, with edges of the two Rollers forming live or self-cleaning surfaces.

This combination of Grid Bar and Mote Suction device REMOVES and KEEPS OUT of LINT STREAM a MUCH GREATER volume of motes and trash which definitely improves the sample.

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